THE MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE

NEWS LETTER

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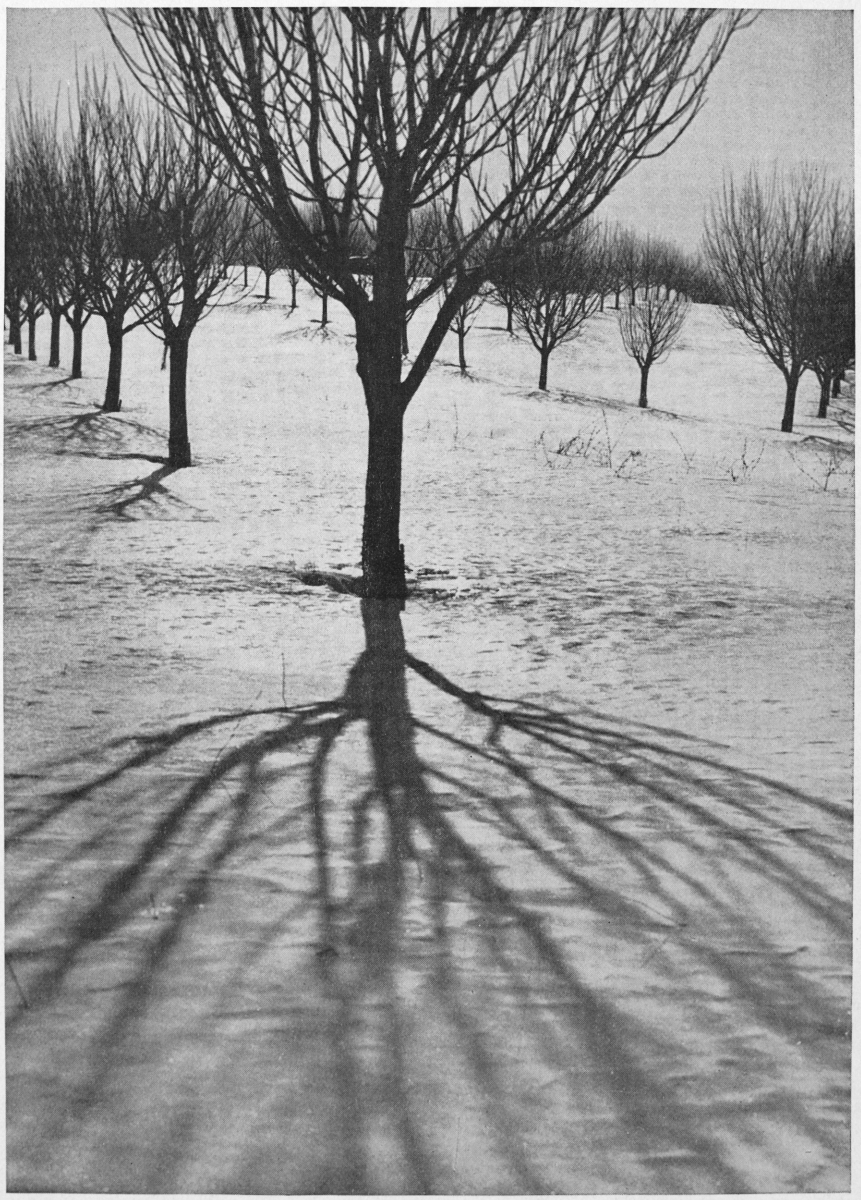


Dormant

Subjects and Predicates

Carnival Overture

For the first time Middlebury will step into the brighter winter sports floodlights on February 18 and 19 as host to the Intercollegiate Ski Union meet, biggest annual intercollegiate skiing event of the year. The same week end U.V.M. has scheduled, we understand, along with its Kake Walk, special trains from New York and Boston. Advance rumor asserts that even a *Life* photographer is coming north. Middleburians have been cordially invited by the railroad authorities to participate in this Green Mountain mush and the NEWS LETTER goes to press two weeks early to gesture further invitation.

If the weather bureau cooperates, Middlebury spectators will have an opportunity to witness the biggest athletic event in local history. Crack teams from nineteen colleges including Princeton, Williams, Vermont, Norwich, Amherst, Pennsylvania State, Yale, Dartmouth, McGill, Harvard, Maine, Cornell, University of Montreal, Massachusetts State, New Hampshire, Bowdoin, Syracuse, M.I.T., and Middlebury are expected to participate. Other features include hockey games, an ice pageant and coronation, an original musical comedy "Southern Style," masquerade ball, house dances, and an all-day winter sports outing at Lake Dunmore.

Jumping will take place Saturday on Chipman Hill but most of the events will be run off on the newly cleared mountain slopes at Bread Loaf. Even the annex of Bread Loaf Inn is to be opened for the first time to house some one hundred and forty contestants.

To date Middlebury has shown little promise of cornering the meet, but its primary concern, anyway, is playing the genial host.

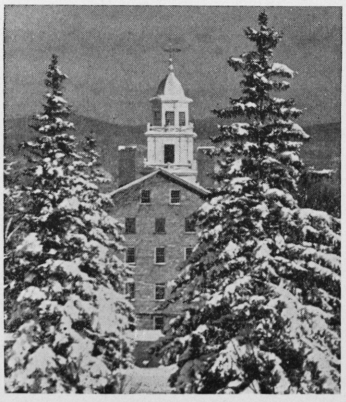
Music Library

Last year it was a new reading (browsing) room in the Library. This year it is a music library in the Music Studios. Some seventeen hundred phonograph records as well as opera scores and nearly a hundred books on musical history and criticism are now available to faculty and students.

The equipment is largely a gift of the Carnegie Foundation, although the records already in the possession of the music department will be catalogued in the same collection. Students serve as "librarians" and have charge of the files and records and the "Federal Unit" included in the Carnegie gift. Classes in musical appreciation and history meet in the new quarters and groups of faculty or students are permitted to make special reservations for the use of the library. At other times it is open for any private or group auditions. Among the new 1250 records are illustrations of every type of instrumental and vocal composition. The files trace musical history to the ninth and tenth centuries, include a complete set of national songs and folk tunes, and represent the music of many countries including Oriental, Madagascan and Eskimo rareties.

Precedent

No, there are no new ideas in education; and Middlebury at one time or another has tried out versions of most of the old ones. A century ago we even pioneered on the Bennington plan of sending forth students during extended vacations to practice shop. To give students opportunities for experience in pedagogy and to aid them in liquidating undergraduate expenses, the College introduced in 1837 an optional curriculum procedure whereby students could be absent from college for the three winter months to teach.



The catalogue explanation read: "As a portion of the students are under the necessity of teaching school three months in a year, the studies of the winter term are so arranged as not to interfere with their regular college course, nor interrupt the study and retard the improvement of those students who are not obliged to teach. During this term all these students who are not excused for the purpose of teaching, and not actually engaged in that employment are required to be present and attend on two exercises, either lectures or recitations, each day, the Sabbath and Saturday afternoon excepted, when attendance on the usual religious exercises alone is required."

However the college was not closed during this period. Those who could stand the cold and who could afford to continue studies were introduced to such academic embroidery as Geography of the Heavens, Philosophy of Moral Feelings, The French Language, Hebrew, Political Economy, and Manners of the Germans. By adopting the choice of a teaching schedule a student was able to save about $20, or a quarter of his annual expenses.

Doings

There is the Cuckoo Club given to weekly bridge cross-fire, the eternal procession of Saturday night fraternity dances to be chaperoned, the "Doo-Das" who go in heavily for country dances once a month under professional instruction, Playhouse performances, dinner parties, game parties and winter sports parties, two or three other periodic gossip-bridge conclaves, the "Entertainment Course," the student clubs to attend or speak at, the new cinema palace, an old redecorated Opera House, and the monthly Cosmos Club to-do. Anyone picturing faculty night life in the far north as sluggish, grave, or even very profound is pretty wrong. To metropolites socially warned by white ways, first nights, neon glows and bar talk, our winter

New Bread Loaf Winter Sports Center

social season wouldn't be exotic, but one can get fairly lost in the little socio-intellectual whirl—if he takes assiduously to small town whirls.

The one faculty date, however, to which all other faculty dates are subordinate is the monthly Cosmos Club night. All staff members having a faculty vote—with their espoused—are eligible for membership and with few exceptions all contribute their dollar-a-year fee and join. The club has been on the organization calendar for just twenty years, has outlived many another smaller clique, and in the two decades has changed little except numerically. In detail every party differs from every other party; on the whole every party resembles the one held in the same month the year before. There are, for instance, the annual formal dinner dance at the Middlebury Inn, the annual Lake Dunmore or Bread Loaf picnic, the annual Hepburn Cafeteria, the annual Christmas party, the annual fall picnic, and usually an affair with a variety of foreign atmosphere. But the details make all the difference. A couple of barrels of cider and an agricultural atmosphere made the difference at a barn dance in Ripton, or at other times an inspired game of leap-frog in the Masonic Hall, an Arctic swimming party at Lake Dunmore in May, a Mae West nightclub theme, a vaudeville show, an autumn cornroast, a bring-something-you-don't-want Christmas gift party (we got a Polish Dictionary), a spelling bee at a country school frolic, the April Sugar'n offs. And occasionally—very occasionally—there are even serious things like illustrated travelogues and speeches.

All in all the faculty could pretty well match in quantity and variety the list of student activities.

Tires vs. Skis

Skiing is still rated as a "minor" sport by the Middlebury Athletic Department but it takes on major proportions when it touches a student's budget. The average undergraduate who wants to go in for good stiff skiing, who wants to act like a proficient skier, and look like one, may as well tell Dad straight from the shoulder that he's got to have a check for fifty dollars as a send-off. If he's going in for competitive skiing the estimate may jump as much as fifty per cent. And if the young daughter wants to add moderate style in apparel to first-class equipment a seventy-five or even a hundred dollar check has seen its best days. Exclusive of raiment, the average amount spent by an undergraduate on equipment is twenty dollars: this includes skis, harnesses, poles, and boots. (Special boots are considered part of the indispensable footgear—are not classed as apparel.)

These figures are carefully audited and abetted by Darrell D. ("Buddy") Butterfield, '17, who is Middlebury's one authority on the subject. Furthermore, the figures apply only to Middlebury; New York winter sports racketeers know no bounds. "Buddy" (Tires and Sporting Goods) has more or less fallen into the ski business. Ten years ago he would sell during a season one or two pair of the pine and single toe strap variety—usually to someone who couldn't think of any more useful Christmas present. Five years ago he stocked twenty pair, mostly pine, and would consider himself fortunate if he did a hundred dollars gross business in them. Now he stocks three hundred pair, no pine at all, mostly hickory and maple, and counts on mid-season reorders in the most expensive types.

What with a four-pump gas station, tire repair shop, and assorted sports goods, "Buddy" is the busiest merchant in town from December through February—and certainly the most popular. He knows all the answers to all your ski worries whether they're waxes or trails, leathers or telemarcks. Sohms Red is the best all-round wax, easy to apply, makes a good base; Duro Speed for competition; Sohms bronze for wet and granular snow, etc., etc.. "Buddy"

realizes that all ski maestros are sensitive about their favorite applications, and, since he *sells* waxes, is never dogmatic about them and stoops to anyone's judgment. He likes to tell the story about Meacham, '36, who outguessed his competitors at the Carnival two years ago by scratching off all his wax and winning the cross country race.

And when it comes to makes of harnesses he's lenient too. Only thing he insists on is a "close fitting and adjustable toe iron, and well fitted buckle straps." The micromatic harness and cable clamps come later.

After Buddy graduated from college in 1917 he was in the navy for two years, then with the Standard Oil Company of New York at Albany for five. The doors of the present business were opened in 1928, and since then *Buddy's* has become a significant spot on the Middlebury landscape from which distances are reckoned. "Near Buddy's" means something to anyone who has been in town a week. "Buddy's" is a place as well as a reference to a person. And he has ample opportunity to shape guarded opinions about undergraduates. He has sold enough ski boots to know, for instance, that women's feet have grown two full sizes in five years and men's only one size. He thinks that a nice commentary on the new emphasis on athletics and sensible footwear in general. But he's in more of a quandary about social developments: "In 1917 it was almost a crime for a fellow to be seen with a girl during the daytime, and such a thing as going to a tea was an outrage. In those days to take a girl to a show and not buy a box of candy just wasn't done, and Joe reaped the harvest—or carried it on the books. But now," he concludes, "well, hand in hand does look foolish to some of us older ones but if the truth were told, I wonder if we don't all wish we were young again."

Dear Sir:

"Allow me to congratulate you on your editorial in the December issue on 'God, Keep Me Still Unsatisfied.'

"I have watched with interest the success of the football team during the last two years and there is no question but that there is more satisfaction in two such seasons getting equal competition than to take continual drubbings at the hands of stronger opponents, even though occasionally a well played game or a possible win from such opponents may make temporary publicity.

"I can well remember some of the lickings we used to take when I was in college, when we attempted schedules over our heads, and I believe the authorities are to be congratulated on the policy as stated in your editorial, and I for one hope they stick to it."

"CASEY" JONES, 1915.

From "The Album

Free Advertising

The Inland Printer, labeled the "Leading Business and Technical Journal of the World in the Printing and Allied Industries," has endorsed Middlebury's latest efforts on a bulletin of illustrations or Album to the extent of reprinting a full nine and a quarter by twelve bleed page from it, as well as two reduced pages and a technical account of its preparation. As a result letters came in from all quarters of the U.S.A., from manufacturers of printing machinery, manufacturers of paper, typographers and printers. Meantime the paper companies bought enough issues to send to their principal clients, the printers (Lane Press) are using copies for their advertising and the engravers (Cheshire Engraving Co.) for theirs. And a wall paper company is considering the idea of producing a Middlebury wall paper from the background designs. Together they form the best indirect distributing agent of Middlebury propaganda on record.

Check-up

If the greatness of a college depends on the greatness of the people who attended it, and if the selection of worthies made by the editors of the twenty-volume Dictionary of American Biography can be taken as an honest yardstick, Middlebury is twenty-eighth greatest college in the country. To tickle your pride, that places us way above Boston University, Colby, Trinity, Norwich, U.V.M., and even M.I.T. (Of course only the deceased are listed in the

Dictionary and most of these colleges aren't as old as Middlebury, though some may be larger.)

Fifty-one names are parceled out to Middlebury, against 823 for Harvard, 647 for Yale, 178 for Dartmouth, 133 for Amherst, 129 for Williams, 108 for William and Mary, 93 for Bowdoin, 55 for Oberlin. We say "parceled out to Middlebury," for we find even the Dictionary of American Biography fallible. Six of the names Middlebury doesn't even claim in the 1927 General Catalogue. One Zina Pitcher, physician and naturalist, got a Castleton M. D. from Middlebury in 1822. Two, Joseph I. Glidden, inventor of barbed wire, and Devello Z. Sheffield, missionary to China, only attended Middlebury Academy and somehow slipped into the college category. And the nearest that the eminent naturalist, Henry A. Ward, ever came to Middlebury was his attending a Middlebury academy at Wyoming, N. Y. The editors of the General Catalogue and the Dictonary just seem to disagree on Thomas S. Hall, inventor of railroad signals, and Henry R. Schoolcraft, son of the glassmaker, explorer and ethnologist.

More than a quarter of the remaining forty-five never graduated from Middlebury, merely attended the college from a few months to three years. These include: Jehudi Ashmun, 1816, abolitionist and colonial agent in Liberia; John A. Collins, 1839, abolitionist and social reformer; Luther Day, 1839, Ohio Supreme Court judge; Warren F. Evans, 1841, clergyman and author of many books on mental cure; Mark Anthony de Wolfe Howe, 1828, Protestant Episcopal Bishop; Walter L. Sheldon, 1880, leader in an ethical culture movement; William E. Sheldon 1857, educator, editor; Adiel Sherwood, 1817 (omitted in the catalogue index), President of Shurtleff, Masonic, and Marshall Colleges; Henry Stevens, 1842, bibliographer; Moses McClure Strong, 1829, surveyor, lawyer, legislator; Samuel Tyler, 1830, author, lawyer, professor; and Hubbard Ashur Winslow, 1824, author, Congregational clergyman.

First honors go to the class of 1816; five out of the thirty-three students to enter that class are in the Dictionary; Jehudi Ashmun; Hiram Bingham, Missionary to Sandwich Islands; Alonzo Church, President of Franklin College, Ga.; Charles G. Haines, lawyer-author, declared by Daniel Webster to be "the most brilliant man in the country"; and Edwin James, Indian agent, Bible translator, surgeon.

The class of 1839 comes second with four entries: John A. Collins; Luther Day; William A. Howard, Governor of the Dakota territory; and John Godfrey Saxe, our most famous poet graduate.

As a serviceable commentary on the strength of the College in the early years, all except six attended Middlebury before 1850. The half dozen notables since then are: Ezra Brainerd, 1864, President of Middlebury; Alonzo B. Hepburn, 1871, chairman of the Board, Chase National Bank; Frank H. Knowlton, 1884, eminent pathologist, author; Charles Marsh Mead, 1856, member of the American Bible Revision Committee, and the two Sheldons mentioned among the non-graduates.

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Contributions for the Personal News and Notes of Alumni, and changes in address should be addressed to the alumni or alumnae secretaries; other contributions to the editor.

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Religious education was the forte of the College in the first half century and the careers of graduates reflected it strongly. A good half of the worthies went into some form of religious or marginally religious work. In the others there was wide variety of occupation as the remainder of the list indicates: Nathan S. S. Beman, 1807, President of Franklin College; Jonathan Blanchard, 1832, President of Wheaton College (Ill.); Irah Chase, 1814, one of the founders of Newton Theological Seminary; Thomas J. Conant, 1823, assistant in revisions of the authorized English version of the Bible; Solomon Foot, 1826, United States Senator from Vermont; Beriah Green, 1819, President of Oneida Literary and Theological Institute; Edwin F. Hatfield, 1829, Director, of the Union Theological Seminary; George Howe, 1822, President of the Southern Presbyterian Theological Seminary; Henry N. Hudson, 1840, Shakespeare scholar; Hall Jackson Kelley, 1813, Oregon explorer and propogandist; Rollin C. Mallory, 1805, congressman from Vermont; Samuel Nelson, 1813, Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court; Stephen Olin, 1820, President of Randolph Macon College and Wesleyan University; William Patton, 1818, clergyman and author; Edward J. Phelps, 1840, author, U. S. minister to Great Britain; Truman M. Post, 1829, educator, Congregational clergyman; Jeremiah E. Rankin, 1848, hymn writer, president of Howard University; William Slade, 1807, governor of Vermont, educator, statesman; Daniel P. Thompson, 1820, judge, editor, Vermont Secretary of State, author "Green Mountain Boys"; Enoch C. Wines, 1827, author, sociologist, organizer of the National Prison Association; Miron Winslow, 1815, missionary in Ceylon and Madras, author, Bible translator; Silas Wright, 1815, governor of New York.

Even subtracting six names from the list, Middlebury still holds its position as 28th greatest, for the nearest competitor is Miami University with 43.

Forest Library

A brief ceremony early in December marked the opening of the Cecile Child Allen Memorial Library in Forest Hall. Over two hundred books were displayed as a nucleus for the new library.

Barton Memorial

As a tribute to the indefatigable energy of the late James L. Barton, '81, in the support of missions in the Near East, the American Board has designated the sum of $25,000 as the nucleus of a Barton Memorial in the American Hospital at Istanbul. Because Middlebury helped to prepare him for his work as one of the greatest executives in missionary work of our time, because of his forty year affiliation with the College as trustee, Middlebury alumni should be counted on as generous contributors toward this memorial. As stated by Luther R. Fowle, treasurer of the Congregational Missions in the Near East: "Dr. Barton played a large part in developing educational and medical institutions in many lands—creative in spirit, inclusive and cooperative in administration. No more fitting memorial to him could be created than to put strong foundations under this Hospital and School of Nursing at the point where Europe and Asia meet." Checks payable to the Barton Memorial, American Hospital of Istanbul, may be sent to the American Hospital of Istanbul, 22 William Street, New York City.

Glee Club Tour

The newly Combined Men's and Women's Clee Club will set forth on a ten day tour March 17th to win audiences in some eight Connecticut, Massachusetts, Ohio, and Pennsylvania cities. A number from the Russian liturgical service, folk songs, secular and religious selections will compose the choral program. A student string quartet will also be featured. The tentative schedule: Waterbury, Conn., March 18th, 2nd Congregational Church; New York City, March 19th, Boston (place and date to be announced;) Washington, D. C., March 23; Pittsburg, Pa., March 24, United Presbyterian Church, Mt. Lebanon; Cleveland, March 25; Buffalo, March 26, Athletic Club; Utica, March 28. Alumni unable to attend concerts may tune in on several broadcasts, including one from Buffalo, March 27th at 6:00 P. M.

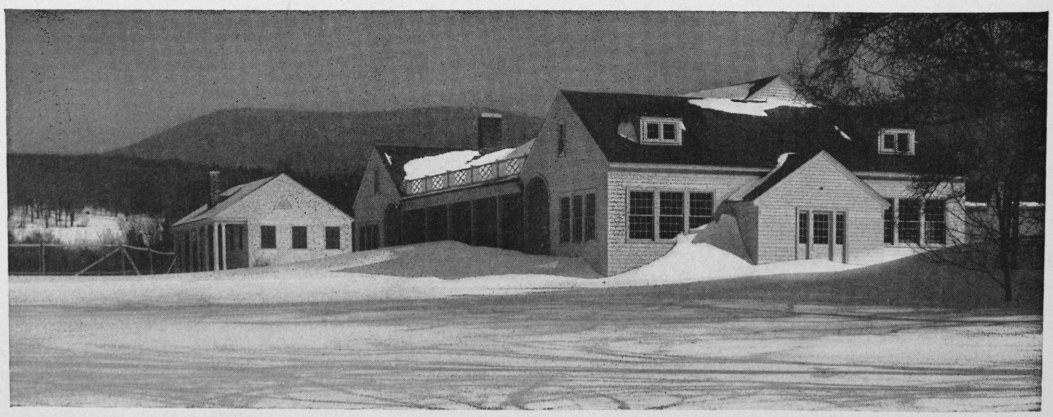
Oil and Water

It's exhibit year at Middlebury—almost reminiscent of 57th Street. The year started off with a showing of ancient and modern lighting facilities at the Sheldon Museum. Then followed almost in succession at Forest Hall: a series of pictures tracing the development of photography, Rembrandt and Durer, a Survey of Modern Art, Modern Watercolors, Pastels, and Vermont Watercolors. Currently a selection from the famous collection of Goya etchings "The Disasters of War" and Otto Dix's "The War" are being shown, to be followed the first of March by Surrealist Art, Past and Present.

Standing Room Only

Provincial cinema etiquette, common in movies palaces a generation ago, was revived at the College Playhouse early in the winter to accompany the presentation of six weekly shows sponsored by the Fine Arts Department and selected to portray the history of the motion picture industry from 1893 to 1930. The films, distributed by the Museum of Modern Arts, were all appropriately viewed in the same spirit in which they were first seen in American theatres: gasps for the spectacular, hisses for the villain, stamping for exciting episodes. Standing room only was available to late comers. Among the old timers were: "The Execution of Mary, Queen of Scots," taken in 1893; "Queen Elizabeth," featuring Sarah Bernhardt in 1911; "The Fugitive," typical western with Bill Hart, 1916; a Mack Sennett comedy of 1917; the epic of 1914 "A Fool There Was"; "The Cabinet of Dr. Caligari," produced in Germany in 1919; "Plane Crazy," early Walt Disney cartoon, and "The Last Command," featuring Emil Jennings in 1928.

It was fun, but the whole panorama offered startling but convincing evidence of the antiquity of us oldsters and the youth of 1938 undergraduates.



Bread Loaf Little Theatre and Library

Survey Course or Tidying Up

By CHARLOTTE MOODY

THOUGH this is not the 31st of December, the conventional time for clearing the decks, this department is taking a leaf from more major reviewers and announcing its awards for the year; a year in which there has been a minimum of enjoyment in reading, in which novels about unsuccessful strikes have been a dime a dozen, in which novels about American history have been so numerous that book jackets without hoopskirts and pantalettes depicted thereon look incomplete, and in which publishers (notably Macmillan with the Audubon book and the Oxford University Press with its series of art books) have successfully attempted to produce fine books at reasonable prices. The following list is arbitrary and written at white heat.

BEST NOVEL PUBLISHED DURING THE YEAR: "Three Comarades," *E. M. Remarque.*

WORST NOVEL PUBLISHED DURING THE YEAR: "And So—Victoria," *Vaughan Wilkins.*

MOST INTERESTING NON-FICTION: "Assignment in Utopia," *Eugene Lyons.*

BOOK MOST EAGERLY AWAITED WITH UNHAPPIEST RESULTS (it hurts to say it): "To Have and Have Not," *Ernest Hemingway.*

BOOK NEXT MOST EAGERLY AWAITED WITH BETTER RESULTS: "The Years," *Virginia Woolf.*

BOOK MOST UNFAIRLY PANNED BY CRITICS: (though it was the publishers' fault for too much ballyhoo beforehand): "The Citadel," *A. J. Cronin.*

BEST PROLETARIAN NOVEL (perhaps because it isn't consciously a proletarian novel at all): "All Brides Are Beautiful," *Thomas Bell.*

NOVEL IN WHICH THE WORST DIALECT IS USED: "And So—Victoria," *Vaughan Wilkins.*

BOOK WHICH MAKES LIFE SEEM MOST WORTH WHILE: "The Importance of Living," *Lin Yutang.*

NOVEL WHICH BEST PROVES NOVEL WRITING IS NOT LIKE PLAYWRIGHTING: "Imperial City," *Elmer Rice.*

FARTHEST NORTH IN FICTION or TOUGHEST NOVEL: "Serenade," *James M. Cain.*

BOOK BY GREATEST AMERICAN AUTHOR: (Unfortunately not his best book), "The Prodigal Parents," *Sinclair Lewis.*

BEST BOOK OF POEMS: "The Further Range," *Robert Frost.*

RUNNER UP, (a long way behind): "Conversation at Midnight," *Edna Millay.*

BEST DETECTIVE STORY: "Dancers in Mourning," *Margery Allingham.*

RUNNER UP: "Trial and Error," *Anthony Berkeley.*

BEST COMEDY: "You Can't Take It With You," *Moss Hart and George Kaufman.*

BEST TRAGEDY, "Hamlet," *William Shakespeare.*

MOST STRIKING TOUR DE FORCE: "Of Mice and Men," *John Steinbeck.*

MOST PECULIAR: "Novel on Yellow Paper," *Stevie Smith.*

MOST BORING: "And So—Victoria," *Vaughan Wilkins.*

MOST BEGUILING: "Ferdinand," *Munro Leaf.*

MOST INTERESTING HISTORICAL DOCUMENT: "Tsushima," *A. Novikoff-Priboy.*

MOST SHOCKING (shock in the sense of horror and awe): "Here's to Crime!" *C. R. Cooper.*

MOST LIKELY TO SUCCEED (this or any year): "Gone With the Wind," *Margaret Mitchell.*

MOST POPULAR: "Northwest Passage," *Kenneth Roberts.*

BEST LOOKING: "The Late George Apley," *J. P. Marquand.*

MOST ALL AROUND: "Inside Europe," *John Gunther.*

MOST ATHLETIC: "How to Make Friends and Influence People," *Dale Carnegie.*

MOST MONOTONOUS: "The Seven Who Fled," *Frederic Prokosch.*

MOST ORIGINAL: "The Anointed," *Clyde Brion Davis.*

RUNNER UP: "Their Eyes Were Watching God", *Zora Hurston.*

MOST CONVENTIONAL BACK TO THE SOIL NOVEL: "Katrina," *Sally Salminen.*

MOST UNNERVING BOOK: "The Life and Death of a Spanish Town," *Elliot Paul.*

MOST SENTIMENTAL: "The Woman at the Door," *Warwick Deeping.*

MOST INTERESTING FIRST NOVEL: "I Can Get It For You Wholesale," *James Weidman.*

BEST WORK ON ECONOMICS (economics majors please don't mind me): "Middletown in Transition," *Helen and Robert Lynd.*

BEST CURE FOR INSOMNIA: "And So—Victoria," *Vaughan Wilkins.*

BEST BOOK ABOUT VERMONT: "Let Me Show You Vermont," *Charles Crane.*

WORST BOOK ABOUT VERMONT: "This is Vermont," *W. and M. Hard.*

BEST BOOK TO READ AFTER GOING TO BED: "Bartlett's Famous Quotations," re-edited by *Christopher Morley.*

WORST NOVEL ABOUT COLLEGE LIFE: All the novels which have appeared about college.

MOST AMUSING BOOK ABOUT COLLEGE: "Academic Procession," *James Reid Parker.*

BOOK BEST DESIGNED TO GIVE PAUSE TO COLLEGE GRADUATES (only the dice were too heavily loaded): "Was College Worth While," *John Tunis.*

MOST PRETENTIOUS BOOK WITH LEAST RIGHT TO IT: "And So—Victoria," *Vaughan Wilkins.*

MOST ABSORBING BOOK: "America's Cook Book," *N. Y. Herald Tribune Home Institute.*

NOVEL I ENJOYED THE MOST: "At Last the Island," *Margaret Lane.*

*Fez El Bali**

By STEPHEN A. FREEMAN, *Dean of the French School*

"BALEK, BALEK!" We flattened ourselves against the wall as a tiny gray donkey, laden with an enormous pile of brush that swept both sides of the narrow street, picked his way delicately down the cobblestones. "Balek!" Again the warning cry sounded sharply, and we watched a wealthy Moor, handsome in black beard and rich clothing, spurring his mule through the white-robed crowd that gathered about a pottery souk. "Balek!" This time we stepped part way into a rug bazaar, leaving ample room for several men who staggered by under the weight of sacks of olives, oozing and dripping a dark oil.

How far from home we were! Not so much in miles, as in moral distance. Though still under the French flag, we began to realize that we were discovering for ourselves a world which is the opposite of our own in nearly every respect. We pride ourselves on the newest and the most recent; here was a civilization that had hardly changed in the last seven centuries. In the souks around us, articles of food or clothing or household utensils were being sold, which were identical with those of life as it was lived here at the time of the Crusades. Indeed, as I watched from my window this morning an Arab leading down among the olive trees a donkey whereon sat a woman holding a baby, I was not sure I was not witnessing the Flight into Egypt.

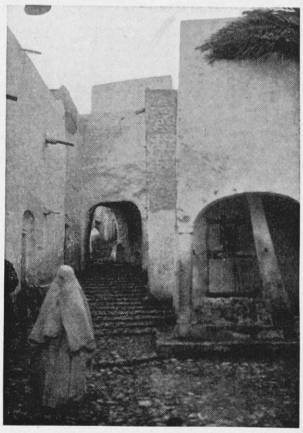
Inside this city of 100,000 population, not a single street is wide or level enough to permit the entrance of an automobile, and the speediest transportation possible is by means of one's own feet. At home we demand an abundance of light and air in our streets and stores. These streets, varying from six to ten feet in width, and dark already between the blank walls on either side, are roofed over with lattices of reeds or vines or palm branches, transforming them into tunnels of shade and coolness for the summer. Until recently, only a dozen houses in this whole city had windows on the street, by decree of the vizier: all the others show an ugly wall to the passerby, while the inner courts have flowers and fountains and balconies. Our churches are open to strangers and we welcome the visitor; the Moroccan mosque is sacred, unbelievers must not enter, nor even stare too intently through an open door. Women are not allowed to enter either; their prayers may be made on the steps or beside the wall. Not a bell did we hear in all of native Morocco. Moorish art uses no statues, no image of man or animal, yet the geometrical designs evolved through the centuries are marvels of grace, charm and variety.

*The old native city of Fez was founded about the year 807.

A Market Place in the Desert

Beyond the exterior details of custom and costume—women veiled to the eyes, men in awkward trailing robes, slippers turned in at the heels—we tried to discern the psychology of these people. There still the contrasts continued. We have glorified standardization and factory production. The Moroccan workman is an artisan and an individualist. He works in his own shop, as and when he pleases, and sells the finished product at the door of his little souk. He has the pride of an artist in his

handiwork and will rarely cheat you concerning the materials or the skill required; yet he expects you to haggle over the first price named, as if such discussion were a tribute of appreciation of his workmanship. Above all, the Musulman enjoys his leisure. Seated in his doorway or in the dust at the foot of a wall, in the shade at noon or in the sun during the cool of the day, he takes his siesta and reflects that life is too short to spend all of it in feverish activity. Neither lazy nor despising money, and certainly not miserly, the Moroccan workman gave us our first introduction to the Oriental philosophy of life.



A Step-Street

And what exquisite artists, these craftsmen of Fez! Their skill is seen in the palaces, the mosques and medersas, as well as in the souks—carved wood and plaster; tile work of minute pieces and brilliant coloring; rugs and tapestries of varied types of weave and design; chiseled brass and copper; tooled leather in purses, bindings, or cushions; brocaded silks, and embroideries of many kinds. Fez is the artistic and cultural center of Morocco, and the richness of its native souks proved an irresistible temptation to us, despite strict limitations of purse and baggage space.

But where are the French in this French protectorate of Morocco? Have they done nothing in the country, and is their influence not felt at all? Herein lies the finest example of French colonizing genius, and the life-work of Marshal Lyautey. The principle has been to leave the native Moroccan life as undisturbed as possible. In each city, the French have built their new center on vacant land in the outskirts, sometimes adjoining, sometimes a mile or more from the Moorish town. The French town will have its boulevards and automobiles, its hotels and its churches; while the native town remains unchanged. Thus the greatest cause of friction is removed; there is no Christian interference with Mohammedan traditions. Century-old habits of living are not upset to make way for modern convenience or speed. The donkeys or the camels may still amble down the latticed streets without fear of automobiles; the muezzin sings his call from the minaret without being silenced by a Catholic church-bell; and the teetotaling Arab sips his mint tea at five, undisturbed by the aroma of aperitifs from a French café.

Having tactfully withdrawn his modern colony to the sidelines, however, Marshal Lyautey did not wash his hands of the native city and leave it to its fate. On the contrary, a definite plan has been laid out and put into execution with the utmost diplomacy and ingenuity. Modern highways have been built all around the native city, with access through several gates, and connecting it with the railroad and the highway to other places. New sources of pure water have been found, and piped into the old town, giving an ample supply of a precious commodity once rare and dubious. An electric plant set up in the new city furnishes current to every Moroccan house- [*Continued on page 17*]

A Moorish Gateway

Traditional Vermont Foods

By ALICE EASTON, '14, *Food Dept., Sibley, Lindsay & Carr Co., Rochester, N. Y.*

WHEN the country between the Connecticut River and Lake Champlain had been made comparatively free from raids of the Abenakis, and settlers began to move north from Massachusetts and lay their hearthstones in the well watered valleys between the ridges of the Green Mountains, they found fish and game to be had for the taking. There were moose, deer, squirrels, rabbits, partridge, wild turkeys, and ducks—variety enough when the busy settler could spare time to go hunting. Beautiful speckled trout were found in the cool mountain ponds and clear streams; bullheads and eels in slow muddy streams like Lemon Fair, which can hardly make up its mind which way to flow; pickerel, shad, and bass in Lake Champlain.

Vermont's major authorities on pies. Mrs. Charles Dana of New Haven has over a hundred varieties in her culinary repertoire. Mr. Dana eats them—for breakfast.

Along with their women and children the first settlers brought their cows, pigs, and chickens, and from that day to this the pastures and barnyards have been an important factor in farm economy. The women, you may be sure, brought their treasured seeds, roots of vegetables and herbs, and their fruit scions. The limited variety of products from the early gardens, the wild fruits, and berries, and nuts, and that invaluable native product maple sugar, and an occasional treat of wild honey complete the list of food supplies available for the early Vermont housewife. And every one of her products was as familiar to Middlebury students in those pioneer days as their Greek Lexicons. In fact Vermont kitchens were very much a focal point of interest to students during the first four score years of Middlebury history. Until Hamlin Commons was opened in 1883, undergraduates dined out—usually in the spacious kitchens of Middlebury townsfolk—at the same table with the merchant or farmer, his wife, children and hired help. For interior decoration there were the dried beefs hanging from the rafters, the barrel of crackers in one corner and the butter churn in another. For odors there was the prevalent bouquet of russet and Baldwin apples seeping up from the bins in the cellar, the aroma of wheat loaves fresh from the oven and essences of the dairy. What the natives ate, students ate, and the culinary operations were a part of the undergraduate dinner ritual.

In order to have a satisfactory variety the year round it was necessary for the housewives to preserve meats in the late fall, and fruits and vegetables in the summer. At butchering time there was much to be done drying or corning beef, pickling and smoking hams and bacon, salting pork, and making sausage and head cheese. Each family had its own treasured recipes for pickling and curing meats and for seasoning sausage with home-grown herbs.

As fruits ripened in the summer, they were preserved for winter use by "putting down pound for pound," made into sweet pickles, or dried. Before white sugar came into common use, maple sugar, molasses, honey, and boiled cider were used for sweetening. A typical old-time recipe is this one for sweet spiced currants, best served as a relish with cold meat.

> Wash and stem 7 pounds of red currants. Put into preserving kettle with 5 pounds of brown sugar, a pint of cider vinegar, and spices tied in a bag (3 tablespoons whole cloves and 1 ounce stick cinnamon). Cook over low heat for one hour. Pour into jars and seal.

Winter vegetables were kept in cellars or in pits dug below the frost line. Green sweet corn was cut from the ears and carefully dried, so that stewed corn and succotash might be had in January as well as in August. It was a pretty

worthless farmer who did not grow enough beans for the traditional Saturday night's supper of his own family, although there was a reasonable difference of opinion as to the merits of navy, yellow eye, and speckled. The raw material for pumpkin pies was sliced thin, strung on twine and hung in festoons from the kitchen ceiling.

A cellar stocked with potatoes, apples, turnips, and cabbage, crocks filled with corned beef, or salt pork, kits of salt salmon, hams and bacon hanging in the smokehouse, shelves filled with preserves, tubs of maple sugar, home-grown wheat, buckwheat, and corn ground at the grist-mill assured the family of plenty of food during the long, cold winters. With cows and hens to furnish milk, cream, butter, cheese, eggs, and the makin's of chicken pie, the wintery winds could howl and snow cover fences and roads without causing alarm lest the food supply run short before the roads could be plowed out.

A kit of salt salmon (brought from the coast) was as much a part of the farmer's preparation for the long winter as his neatly piled cords of hard wood. Creamed salt salmon may not have been much of a treat in those days, but it is to us now, if the salt salmon can be found. Here is the traditional method of preparation.

Soak a piece of salt salmon in cold water overnight. The following day drain and cover with fresh water. Bring to a boil, and let simmer 15 minutes. Pour off water, remove bones, but leave fish in large flakes. Heat cream just to scalding and pour over salmon. But, woe be to the housewife who substitutes a milk and flour paste for cream.

Salt pork, too, was a staple, later neglected as too common—a sort of poor folks' dish. It deserves to be restored to a place of considerable esteem when properly prepared, fried with a golden brown crisp crust and sweet nutty flavor, and served with baked potatoes and hot corn bread.

The Vermont Sugar'n' off Tradition is kept alive in annual parties

Take a chunk of fat salt pork and slice it one-quarter of an inch thick. Cover with cold water and bring it to a boil to take out the excess salt. Drain the pork and dry it. Then roll in flour, and fry slowly in hot pork drippings in an iron spider if you have one. After it has been well browned on both sides, which takes about 20 minutes, remove the pork to a warm place. Empty part of the drippings, leaving enough to make gravy. Add flour and stir, cooking until the paste is brown, then add milk (hot preferably) and stir until smooth. The exact proportion would be one-fourth cup of pork drippings, one-fourth cup of flour, and one-half teaspoon salt to one pint of milk for a family of four.

These dishes with baked beans, and boiled corned beef dinner were every-day victuals; chicken pie, ham baked in cider, and roast turkey with stuffing were saved for company meals, family get-togethers, and holidays. If company came unannounced, as they frequently did by fives and sixes, the housewife dressed up whatever she had by bringing out her best preserves, making a tin of soda biscuit and thawing out a mince or apple pie which had been made and stored in the buttery or cold pantry for just such an emergency.

Vermont women made a name for themselves by the use of their picklin' and preservin' kittles. There were many varieties of sweet, spiced pickles using both fruits and vegetables. A favorite was ripe cucumber pickle, made in this way:

Peel ripe cucumbers, cut in halves lengthwise and remove seeds. Cut into pieces about three inches long. Sprinkle with salt and let stand over night. Drain, measure, and for three quarts of cucumbers, add 1 pint of vinegar and 1 quart of water. Bring to a boil and drain. Add 1 quart of vinegar, 2½ cups of sugar, and 2 tablespoons each of cinnamon sticks (broken fine), and whole cloves, tied in a bag. Let cook all together until cucumbers are tender. Pour into crock.

For special gatherings, such as church sociables and surprise parties, the best cooks produced their masterpieces for comment and comparison. There were marble cakes, hickory nut loaves and four-egg cakes with wonderful frostings of [*Continued on page 18*]

Back to Sunday School

By BURDITT W. COLLINS, '31, *Instructor Cohasset High School, Cohasset, Mass.*

EDITOR'S NOTE:—Before Mr. Collins graduated in 1931, his classmates had him sized up as a prospective banker. But instead of banking, he went back to his home environment to take up the teaching of social studies at Cohasset High School. As not infrequently happens with a new teacher in a community, he was shortly solicited to conduct a Church School class. Then one Sunday he found himself elected to the position of Church School Superintendent. And as the weeks went he decided to apply some of the day school educational features to Sunday education. It was no small job, and as he progressed with the idea, he explains that he spent the five high school teaching days of the week resting up for Sabbath labors. His plan was a hit from the start and now he is not only Superintendent of the First Parish Church School of Hingham, but Director of some twenty Church Schools of the Unitarian Plymouth and Bay Conference, and incidentally giving much needed revival to the old Sunday School idea far outside of his Massachusetts area.

REMEMBER our earlier days, when we were not only eligible for Sunday School membership but also forced into attendance? We all, no doubt, would submit the same compendium of recollections: washed, brushed and shined (to a degree never attained on any other day) we were sent off, clutching our pennies, which we were reluctant to surrender to the inevitable collection box. We sung adult songs, said adult prayers, and were taught in an adult method by those generous souls who volunteered their time to the cause.

In our dynamic society the basic principle of Sunday Schools has changed little. The method of procedure has, however, changed with the times. The earliest allusion to Sunday Schools in any Boston paper (*The Massachusetts Centinel*, August 27, 1785, P.M.) states "Now, if Sunday Schools were established, where children would be instructed gratis, we might entertain a well founded hope that the rising generation would prove very different from their fathers." In 150 years this ideal has not changed and parents today are, more than ever before, desirous of having their youngsters come in contact with more religious education than was their lot.

Perhaps this point has much to do with the tremendous growth of Church Schools. In the past twenty years the membership in Christian Sunday Schools has increased from twenty-five to thirty-seven million youngsters. Christian Sunday Schools are found in every country of the world, excepting two: U.S.S.R. has forbidden them and in Afghanistan there are no Christian missions.

To have a successful Church School a good committee is first necessary. This group must act as an advisory board and also as a sort of buffer between the School and the Church. Teachers then must be chosen who, from their training, have a growing knowledge of their subject matter, of the child and of methods of teaching. Before a group of teachers and pupils can be on their way they must have an intelligent idea of where they are going. The framework of a Church School should not be unplanned like some New England farmhouses with countless wings, ells and additions. It should have organic unity with each part serving a known function.

Although our Church School begins at 9:50 on a Sunday morning, many children can be found at the Parish house much earlier—working on unfinished projects, putting on choir robes, etc. At 9:50 the chimes ring the signal to begin the opening service. A robed chorister marches down the aisle and lights the candles on the altar, which is appropriately decorated with flowers. Then as the congregation stands the choir enters singing the opening hymn and takes its place by the organ. We believe very strongly in good music as a medium to religion. With this thought in mind we have made it possible for every child, who so desires, to sing in one of the four choirs which interchange on successive Sundays. These groups have special instruction each week from our music director. Following in the service of worship we have the Superintendent's talk, responsive readings and prayers, choir selection, and often a religious playlet or specialty by one of the classes. After the closing hymn and benediction the pupils walk quietly to their classes.

The child is enrolled in a class corresponding to his day school class. He is therefore with his own age and mental group. He remains with this group as it moves on year after year from one teacher and course to another until the child reaches high school. In this way we can have carefully planned study [*Continued on page 18*]

Midyear Examination

Midyear examinations have been on the wane at Middlebury for nearly a decade, are now largely substituted by year examinations, but for old-time's sake we introduce a midyear quiz for alumni to test your acquaintance with Middlebury background and recent developments. Undoubtedly your grade would be better if the examination included questions on football scores and extracurricular doings, but after all, our business is academic, and the questions are allied to this field or to administrative problems. Most of the answers have appeared at some time in the NEWS LETTER. *If you don't know the answer to a question, cogitate boldly, take a long chance—bluff if necessary, as you used to in the lighter undergraduate days. Even if you flunk we won't hold it against you. There is no honor system. Cheat if you prefer; look up the answers in college publications. A whole set of five elegant mounted prints awaits the alumnus who submits the best paper. (Faculty alumni are excluded.) The board of examiners includes: President Moody, Dean Ross, and the Editor. Address your replies to W. Storrs Lee, News Letter Editor, before April 1st.*

1. Name in order the ten Middlebury College Presidents.
   1. ..... 6. .....
   2. ..... 7. .....
   3. ..... 8. .....
   4. ..... 9. .....
   5. ..... 10. .....
2. Approximate percentage of living alumni who were graduated prior to President Brainerd's administration .....; during President Brainerd's administration 1885–1908 .....; during President Thomas' administration 1908–1921 .....; during President Moody's administration since 1921 .....
3. When were women first admitted? .....
4. What year was the present departmental system started? .....
5. What do you consider to be the outstanding development at Middlebury in the past decade?
   .....
   .....
   .....
   .....
6. Give the total number of living graduates. Men ..... Women .....
7. Present number of faculty members .....
8. What is the ideal ratio of faculty to students? .....
9. Under ideal conditions how large should our faculty be for our present enrollment? .....
10. How many College Departments are there now? .....
11. Which Departments have the largest enrollments?
    1st ..... 2nd ..... 3rd .....
12. Present tuition: .....
13. Total college enrollment 1937–1938. Men ..... Women .....
14. Is wide geographical distribution desirable? .....
15. What state now has largest representation? .....
16. Approximate percentage from Vermont .....

17. Can you account for the size of the Vermont representation?

18. Name six advantages or features of Middlebury which you would emphasize to a prospective student.

19. Can one enter Middlebury by certificate from an approved school? .....
Are College Board examinations necessary? .....

20. Is Middlebury fully accredited by national and regional associations? .....

21. What figure would you give as the necessary comfortable amount for a student to have for a year at Middlebury? .....

22. Does Middlebury offer athletic scholarships? .....

23. What proportion of undergraduate men receive scholarship aid? ..... Women? .....

24. Are women in the classes of the Men's College? .....

25. Is an analysis of two freshmen made before they are assigned to a dormitory room together?

26. Is it possible to transfer to Middlebury at the opening of the second semester? .....

27. Is Mathematics now required for entrance? ..... For graduation? .....

28. Is Latin now required for entrance? ..... For graduation? .....

29. Do the leading medical colleges accept, without examination, students who have taken a pre-medical course at Middlebury? .....

30. What is the Middlebury Comprehensive Examination System?

31. Three primary building needs of Middlebury.
1. ..... 2. ..... 3. .....

32. Present endowment of College .....

33. Total summer school enrollment, 1937 .....

34. State in a brief paragraph what you consider Middlebury's purpose in education to be. What is our particular function as compared to that of other institutions in our field? What distinctive, characteristic service have we to offer? What is the idea underlying our educational activities?

A Demurrer

By BERNARD DEVOTO, *Hon. Litt. D.*, 1937, *Editor, "Saturday Review of Literature"*

IT is a familiar fact that the scholarly study of literature frequently manifests a feeling of frustration, as if the ends it had set itself were trivial, or irrelevant, or impossible of attainment. Just as familiar are the assertions of non-academic critics that the ends which scholarship sets itself are frequently futile. Still more familiar is the inability of literary artists to meet academic scholars on common ground, understand them, and speak a language which has the same meaning to both. Such facts have a grave implication, for they suggest that literary scholarship is frequently meaningless. It becomes meaningless, I believe, whenever it separates itself from the experience of writers, and it does so shockingly often.

Much literary scholarship rests on one tacit assumption and one principal corollary drawn from it. The assumption is that the writing of literature is a rational and therefore logical process. The corollary is that, since the process is logical, it can be adequately studied by means of logical analysis. Examining a given work of literature, scholarship assumes that x components went into it, that they were deliberately selected and logically combined, that y processes were then applied to them, and that these processes were conscious, logical, and controlled. It therefore acts as if painstaking analysis could solve both x and y, and that when their true values had been found nothing would remain unknown, mysterious, or unaccounted for and therefore all the obligations of literary study would be fulfilled. If you identify, name, count, classify, and allocate all items you find, you will have a true and complete picture of the writer, a description of the act of creation, and a full judgment in aesthetics if not in morals as well.

With that assumption scholarship diverges from the experience of writers at the very beginning of its study, and with every step it takes in consequence it gets farther away. It represents a fundamental misconception of what literary material is and how literary people behave. It is responsible for the inability of writers to understand scholars as well as for the more important failure of scholars to bring in trustworthy judgments about writers. The basic assumption is false because it is against experience, it misrepresents the facts of what writers are and how they work. Though the use of a false assumption as a working hypothesis may produce valuable results in the sciences, where the data are objective and the method can be controlled, an assumption contrary to experience can produce only confusion when applied to human activity.

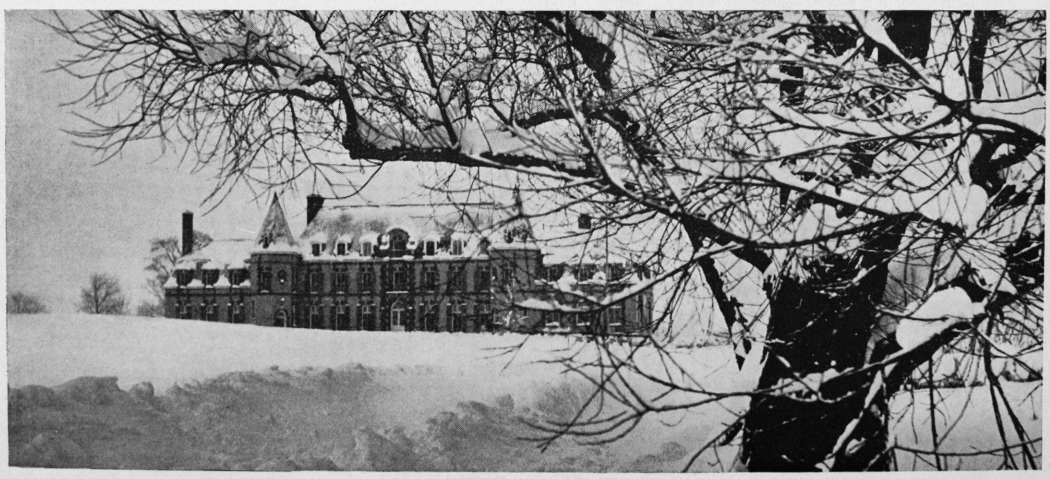
Take the search for parallels, influences, and sources to which so much literary scholarship is devoted. The ultimate intent of scholarship is judgment by synthesis, or literary criticism, but the study of parallels has no meaning in criticism but, if anywhere at all, then in history. The study of influences can have little meaning anywhere except in the one field where scholarship least often pursues it, that of literary techniques. The study of sources is usually carried on in a domain which has no reference to the experience of anyone; in criticism it has had only the slightest meaning since literature turned from expressing traditions to expressing the individual consciousness, and that slight meaning is psychological, which is not the kind of finding that scholarship usually brings in. But an enormous number of scholarly studies proceed on the assumption that a given work involves so many parallels, so many influences, and so many sources, that these have each a mathematically determinable value, and that when they have been determined and assigned, they can be put together like the parts of a jigsaw puzzle and the work of literature will be accurately described and sufficiently judged. Linked with this assumption is the further one that all these were not only present in the consciousness of the writer but controlled by him as well. Scholarship does not explicitly describe a writer as someone who brings together a certain number of things called parallel passages, literary influences, and sources and then mixes them according to a formula of his own which scholarship can later reproduce by analysis, but that is the description that is implicit in an appalling bulk of scholarly work.

Yet a writer doing his work experiences very little that can be referred to such phenomena and usually experiences nothing at all that can be referred to in such terms. If you ask a novelist or a poet what his parallels, influences, and sources are, he can, if he understands you at all, return only the most trivial answers. He can sometimes tell you what men, books, or ideas have affected his thinking, but the type-characteristic of works of art is that their intellectual content is wholly subsidiary to, at the mercy of, and conditioned by the emotional heritage, experience, and development of the artist, and the artist can never tell you very much about that. That pattern of individual emotion, which involves the sources and influences of emotion, is of supreme importance, but it is beyond any research except the cooperative one of individual and psychoanalyst, and the research of scholarship can never reveal it.

A writer can also tell you what techniques he has imitated, adopted, modified, and developed, but what would give such data critical importance would be the unconscious and emotional relationships that make the techniques "alive" in the writer's experience. He cannot tell you much about that, and you can find out much less on your own account, and even if all of it was recoverable, its only important meaning would be technical.

Such scholarly activity, therefore, is carried on in the realm of abstract theory, insulated from the experience of writers. And now, scholarship is about to engage in another superbly logical analysis which once more ignores the experience of writers. What, the new inquiry asks, what theory of psychology does a novelist use in creating and portraying the characters in his novels? Except on superficial and immediate levels, the question is meaningless. It ignores the experience of novelists and misconceives their behavior. It is certain to end by outrageously misrepresenting both literature and the people who write it. It is certain to beget further error and scholarly frustration. I suggest that, if scholarship is going to employ theoretical psychology, it must, in order to be useful or even to make sense, fundamentally alter the direction of its inquiry. It must return to the experience of writers. It must not ask, "What theory of psychology is this novelist using?", but "What theory of psychology will enable us to understand the activity of this novelist?" Only limited and incomplete answers can ever be made to that last question, but at least it makes sense. Whereas no answer whatever is possible to the first question, for it is absurd. It cannot be applied to the activity of writers, for writers do not act in any way which would give it meaning.

It is true that an occasional novelist may try to make a technique of character portrayal conform to a theory of psychology. It is true that other novelists may try to illustrate a theory of psychology by means of the characters they create. It is more widely true that psychological theories are part of the general intellectual property of any person at any time, and [*Continued on page 19*]



FEZ EL BALI

[*Continued from page 9*]

holder or shopkeeper who wishes it. Important palaces of the old regime now unused by the Sultan, are taken over and cared for, serving as headquarters of the Resident-General, or as museums of native handicraft. Ancient buildings, containing treasures of Moorish architecture and art, were falling into ruin. A French commission employing hundreds of native workmen is continuing the work of protection, preservation, and intelligent restoration. Schools for native boys and girls are training better craftsmen by making them study as models the patterns and forms of the best periods of Moorish art. There is an official bureau that affixes a seal to each rug or tapestry made of approved materials and from genuinely ancient designs.

Of supreme importance is the medical campaign which the French have undertaken. Before their coming, the Moor seems to have been totally indifferent to all questions of public hygiene, although of clean personal habits. Even now, an immaculately dressed Musulman does not hesitate to accept the common drinking cup offered him by the water vendor in the public square, filled from the goat skin bag which is replenished no one knows where, perhaps in the ditch by the roadside, as I noted on one occasion. Meat, fish, dates, butter, are sold in open souks, handled by all, swarming with flies, and of course without refrigeration. Sewage has improved under the French, but this is of little avail against traditional toilet habits. Eye diseases are extremely prevalent, and an appalling number of people met in the street have one eye gone entirely. Skin diseases are very common also. It seemed as if more than half of the children we saw had either eye or skin diseases of some sort. Against all this, the French have established hospitals and clinics, large and well-equipped, staffed with French doctors. Everywhere we saw free eye clinics for the natives. In Marrakech, we saw a crowd gathered and women weeping. Upon inquiry we found that this section was receiving the compulsory typhoid innoculations. At regular intervals, entire cities are innoculated. But as long as ignorance and tradition supported by religion combat modern medicine, as long as the Berber apothecary squatting in the public square among his cat skulls, wolf teeth, philters and amulets, can draw customers, there will be disease in Morocco.

The penetrating influence of modern life has brought strange incongruities to Morocco. Yonder in a tailor's souk, a workman is squatting on the ground holding between his bare toes the alternating threads of braid while he sews it to the edge of a robe; behind him in the semi-darkness you hear the whir of an electric Singer sewing machine. Beside these piles of dates, dried pimentoes, and mint leaves, you will find Palmolive soap and boxes of English crackers. This dyer, loins girt high as he dips the skeins of wool into the brilliant steaming liquid, is using Shell gasoline cans to hold some of his mixtures. At the lovely Nedjarine fountain, conventionally gay in tile and cedar carving, an urchin is filling a galvanized iron pail of suspiciously American air; across the street a couple of women are chatting through their veils while filling their tall earthern jugs at a new French hydrant. In the little shop behind you is a fascinating collection of clay oil lamps such as you have seen in the museum at Pompeii, and which are still used in Morocco; yet the shopkeeper shows you his wares by the light of an electric bulb swinging from its cord overhead.

One modern invention which I think will never be adopted in Morocco is a warm home. If anyone tells you it is warm in winter in North Africa, you may know he hasn't been there. Of all the psychological upsets we suffered on the trip, this was perhaps the most painful. You see, we had planned to follow the sun south in its journey—North Scotland in September, England and London in October, Paris and Southern France in November, tracking the sun to its lair in North Africa in December. We even had bathing suits among our baggage! The facts concerning the climate of Morocco were not long in becoming apparent. We learned that along both the Mediterranean and Atlantic coasts, the daily range of temperature is small, but the cool ocean winds maintain a fairly even temperature of 50° to 55°. Light overcoats were very welcome in Rabat and Casablanca. As we go inland, the climate becomes saharian, that is, with a wide range of daily and seasonal temperatures. We found also that the Atlas Mts. were far from toys; their worn but lofty summits limit travel to a few definite routes. December and January covered them with snow; winter sports are extensively advertized south of Fez. In the desert, I covered my automobile radiator at night to keep it from freezing, while at noon we perspired under the blazing sun. One of the most striking sights of our journey was the range of snow-capped Atlas towering above the green palmeraie and red sand of Marrakech. Yet heat, in adequate, comfortable quantities for houses or hotels, is almost unknown. When the Moroccan is cold, he wraps his heavy burnous of wool or camel's hair around him and curls up in a ball in a corner. The flowing and cumbersome robes of the Arab have their clear explanation in the violent winds and sudden temperature changes of the desert. But when the traveler is cold, the only resource is to go to bed.

There was something of the thrill of an adventure as we pushed down into central Morocco. Was it really safe to go with three children into a region that has been under the French protectorate only since 1912; where pacification went so slowly that only twelve years ago the cooperating forces of France and Spain had difficulty in bringing Abd El Krim to terms? Two hours drive toward the mountains would have brought us to a locality which did not submit to French rule until 1933. And had we not read in the newspapers as we left Paris, of certain civil disturbances and threats of rioting. Any tremblings quickly disappeared as we traveled. A smile and a wave of the hand brought ready response to the face of the blackest-bearded, fiercest looking Moor. I was mobbed several times, but only by camel drivers who saw my movie camera, and all wanted to be photographed for a share of the tip money. Even in the outlying districts, the natives were friendly, and in their way, hospitable. Up among the hills near the holy town of Moulay Idriss, the harvesters in the olive groves often waved before we did. In Fez, we noticed one day several groups of soldiers mostly Sudanese or Annamite on guard in a certain quarter. Our guide informed us that there had been some demonstrations at that point the week before. Political opinions are strong and discussions run high; demonstrations in Paris easily take on the same or greater intensity. The difference is that here the Resident General clamps on the lid and tightens the screws. The educated young men grumble, but such show of authority is at present the only way to hold the rural tribes in subjection. Yet in all our travels in southern Morocco and 500 miles deep in the Sahara, there was never the intimation of an attitude or incident which might have caused unpleasantness.

France intends to keep Morocco and make of it in time a country even richer than Algeria. Marshal Lyautey initiated and put into execution a policy of tactful exploitation and development which has enriched the natives while adding enormously to the resources of France. It is about four-fifths of the size of France. Its varied climate and soil, mountains and fertile plains, make possible a great diversity of products. Forests, vineyards, olives and cereals are important. Recently there has been a great expansion of market gardening, and fresh seasonal fruits are shipped to France in quantity. Looking into the future, Lyautey established on the Atlantic coast two harbors and improved them for large ships—they are Casablanca and Port Lyautey. Entirely without interest to the tourist, they offer striking examples of cities created by the brain of man. Casablanca did not exist as a harbor until 1914. In 1933, over 2,000 ships called there, totalling over four million tons. As you know, Algeria is an integral part of France, and unlike Morocco, has a share in the elective government of France. The Algerian port of Oran is fourth in importance among French harbors. It is unlikely that Morocco will be soon annexed, but the tremendous growth of its new cities and harbors explains its importance in French political life.

The French province of Algeria, and the protectorates of Morocco, Tunisia, and Syria furnish the key to the Mediterranean situation. Often I had cause to be grateful to our friend Vincent Guilloton, Acting Director of the French School last summer, for his lucid explanation of this whole complicated Mediterranean mess. France cannot permit her Mediterranean routes to be cut or even interfered with. Vital arteries link her to her provinces and protectorates. Counting the Far East, she has resources of 35 million men, and essential raw materials at stake. Fifty-five per cent of the petroleum used in France comes from Syria. There has long been friction with Italy over Tunisia, increased by the fascist regime, and allayed for a time by the Laval-Mussolini agreement of 1935. Even now there

are rumors that Italian agitators against the Popular Front government are responsible for disturbances in Morocco. Yet Italy is highly vulnerable too on the Mediterranean. And in any event, France can always send ships via the Atlantic from Casablanca to Bordeaux, skirting Spain. But if Spain goes fascist, and allies itself to Italy and Germany, the situation becomes very dangerous for all French North Africa. So with considerable awe at the responsibilities represented, I visited the beautiful government center at Rabat; and thrilled to shake hands with M. Jean Morize, Délégué à la Résidence, acting civilian head of the Protectorate, and brother of our own André Morize.

Sometime, perhaps before very long, Morocco will enjoy a wave of tourist popularity; its atmosphere will change, and it will modernize itself, for the worse. At present, I know of no spot, that can be reached in seven days from New York, where life is so exactly opposite from our own, and so fascinating.

TRADITIONAL VERMONT FOODS

[*Continued from page 11*]

maple sugar, hickory nuts, and cream. Pies appeared on these occasions, and according to tradition, on most other occasions as well. The variety was endless, and receipes were very sketchy. The best pies were made by skilled master hands at the art, guided by feeling and taste. In a class by themselves were the chicken pies, huge affairs baked in ten-quart milk pans, covered with sour cream biscuit crust with a hole in the center to let the steam out. Hot and fragrant, they were the soul of the feast.

Sugaring-off parties used to be held in the sugar bush to celebrate the last night's run of sap. The boiling was done in huge black iron kettles hung from poles over an open fire or set in a brick arch. The syrup was boiled down until a little dropped on snow would spread and "set" like a gummy caramel. Sour pickles were brought to the party on the theory that when the appetite for sugar-on-snow, or wax, began to dull, a pickle sharpened it again, and these two simple courses were repeated. Doughnuts were dipped in the hot syrup for variety, although variety wasn't really expected or desired at a sugaring-off.

From the Indians the early settlers learned to make "hasty pudding" by boiling corn meal, water, and salt to a mush—apples were sometimes added. Indian pudding, also made of corn meal, was baked and was then, as today, accompanied by a jug of maple syrup. Steamed apple dumplings and bird's nest pudding attest the popularity of apples from the earliest days to the present time.

> For bird's nest pudding apples were pared, cored, sliced thin and put into a greased baking dish with a sprinkling of sugar. These were put into the oven to partly cook while a rich biscuit dough was being mixed. After the apples were covered with the dough the pudding was baked in a hot oven until done. (A broom straw was used for testing.) Turned upside down and sprinkled with sugar and cinnamon, it was eaten warm with cream.

Cookie jars were never empty and were subject to raid at all times. Cookies were large and substantial, dark molasses or ginger, and cream cookies sprinkled with sugar and sometimes caraway seeds, gathered in the dooryard. The lazy woman made dropped cookies.

In the days of the big kitchen fireplace, with its heavy iron pots, and the brick oven heated by live coals, cooking was a creative art. Real success depended on native talent, when there were no foolproof cookbooks, and a woman of such talent was rewarded by the content and well-being of her family and the praise of her neighbors. As a revolt, now and then, from the more delicate diet of this softer generation, it is a pleasure to turn again to some of the old and half-forgotten recipes.

BACK TO SUNDAY SCHOOL

[*Continued from page 12*]

lessons, admirably suited to the moral and spiritual needs, as well as the apitudes and limitations of every age, knowing also that there will be a minimum of repetition in subject matter among classes.

When the child reaches high school he enters a young people's religious group that carries on its own program every Sunday evening, with need of very little guidance from its counselors. Our pre-school group, aged three to six, meets during church with a trained nursery teacher. This group serves a double purpose. First, it makes the small child Church-School conscious, and secondly, it gives parents of young children an opportunity to attend the Church service.

Extra-curricular activities are very important. Each class has its own officers who arrange for many class activities, such as hikes, bicycle rides, baseball and hockey games. The school fosters various activities such as dramatics, musicals, pageants, and an occasional moving picture or dance. All of these activities delight the children and help in a large way to motivate interest in the school.

The parents are approached by a different method. Before the school starts in the fall, each parish member receives a booklet in the mail which describes the purpose and aim of the school and explains what courses and teachers each child will have during the school year. Each month we send the parents a syllabus of the child's study for that month so that they may discuss the work with their children in advance of the classes, if they should so desire. Twice during the year we have Parent-Teacher meetings, where the parents can have a first-hand talk with the teachers as well as listen to a good speaker on such subjects as "The Child and Religious Education." We like to think of the parents as belonging to our Church School. We believe that their interest in our work is more than a nominal one. We are happy to have the parents attend our devotional services from time to time. The children feel honored when they find grown-ups at their service.

The heart of our work, of course, is the curriculum. Materials must be of a high literary quality, scientific in approach, and psychologically adapted to the age and the problems of the child who is using them. The service preceding the classes must be of a high order, with a well selected sermon, good music and plenty of pupil participation.

It is diffcult to measure results of religious teaching and growth in religious experience. We must hope for the following signs from pupils.

1. Interest in Bible and religion with enjoyment of the service and lesson hour.
2. A growth in spiritual responsiveness and an appreciation of finer values and worth while ideals.
3. A carry over of this instruction into daily life and conduct.
4. The fitting of the child to take his place in society.

Childhood education has to do with primary and essential things. It deals with life when it is most plastic and responsive, hence it is concerned with the building of that kind of character that can stand the storms and shocks of life. The three great factors in building this stable character are the home, school and church.

The Church School covers a small and restricted field and its brief period of instruction is wholly inadequate. Church services, in the main, do not make the kind of appeal that registers with children unless they are stimulated by strong advocacy and example of parents. Within the family circle, the child observes a never ending circle of social interchanges. In school he learns the difficulties of social democracy. In church school (and this is just as important) he learns something of the group's ideals in religion and ethics. He gropes dimly for these ideals and perceives them mainly through Biblical characters, symbols, and teacher contact. They make a very definite contribution toward his social understanding.

Hard as the solution of our task may be, it is one of the most fascinating and challenging issues before us today. Is it any wonder, therefore, that religious workers and educators alike are striving for, and actually seeing a trek of our American youth "back to Sunday School."

A DEMURRER

[*Continued from page 16*]

so may help a novelist to understand the behavior of people and therefore assist him in the portrayal of character. These are facts, but they do not justify scholarship in making the assumption behind this new inquiry.

In the first place, to the exact degree in which a novelist approaches his job with an abstraction, a theory of psychology, he is a defective novelist, since using any abstraction at all is working at second hand with the material which it is the very essence of literary activity to treat at first hand. In the second place, no matter how deliberate his intention, a novelist could use a theory of psychology in only the most limited way, for his use of it must be constantly inhibited and transformed by the very energy which alone creates his activity, his own private emotion. In the third place, novelists work simultaneously and coordinately with psychologists, not after them: both work with the behavior, thought, and emotion of human beings directly. A novelist does not employ psychology, he practises it—and he practises it not by abstraction but by participation. Both psychologists and novelists work directly, and when Freud wants a name for a relationship he has observed, he borrows the title Oedipus from art, from fiction, and what he praises is not the second-hand application of a theory but a first-hand perception of a fact. In the fourth place, and this is the inclusive principle, works of fiction, like all works of art, are not produced in obedience to *a priori* theory; instead, theories are composed *a posteriori*, by critics to explain works of art or sometimes by artists to rationalize them. Works of art, novels, are not rational and logical, and the writing of them is not rational and logical behavior. They are conceived and written in areas of experience and intelligence which are outside logic, which are neither logical nor illogical but non-logical, to which the criteria of logic have no application. Sir James Jeans describes three levels of the physical world: macroscopic, microscopic, and sub-microscopic. It would be meaningless to try to apply concepts proper on the microscopic level of bacteria and similar phenomena to the sub-microscopic level of atoms, electrons, and fields of force. It would be equally meaningless for scholarship to try to apply the concepts that describe one kind of behavior in a field where entirely different kinds of behavior occur. Logical analysis by scholars cannot touch the distinguishing behavior of novelists writing novels, which is non-logical behavior.

This is all so obvious and so firmly grounded in the experience of writers that I feel guilty in expanding the first page of a primer. But let us look about us. If scholarship undertook to determine which widespread psychological theory of his own time Mr. Ernest Hemingway is using to portray character in his novels, it must certainly conclude that he is using the theory of Watson and others which is known as behaviorism. That finding would seem to account for his technical practice and the perceptions which it expresses, and it would seem logical for him to adopt a theory so much discussed and so intellectually fashionable. But it would be grotesquely wrong—it would be a great and vitiating error. There is a large chance that Mr. Hemingway has never heard of the theory of behaviorism and a fair presumption that he is incapable of understanding it. And apart from that chance and presumption, the simple fact is that he has not applied it and would regard with derision and contempt any suggestion that he had. Like every novelist, Mr. Hemingway gets the behavior of his characters at first hand, not by way of an abstraction. And note further that when you study his work in search of continuities, those that you find must be interpreted as Mr. Hemingway's private emotional pattern, not as his deliberate application of psychological theory.

If scholarship distrusts such direct evidence, let us examine something more circumstantial. If ever a novelist could be expected to utilize a psychological theory in the presentation of his characters, surely a great novelist who happened to be the loving and admiring brother of the leading psychologist of his time would seem the likeliest. But there is nothing in Henry James's novels that looks like an application of William James's theories as a means of perception or portrayal. When, after they were written, Henry James came to evolve theories to rationalize them, his theories were of technique only, not psychology, and he succeeded in proving only that his characters came out of his total experience in its relation to his basic pattern of emotion. They issued at first hand from life, side by side with his brother's theories, not after them or in agreement with them. When William James's theories at last appear to beget a technique of fiction it is not in Henry James but in James Joyce. Does James Joyce in fact apply them? Not if you can trust either Joyce's own assertions, which point to a literary tradition not a psychological theory, or to the continuities in his work, which demonstrates an origin not from psychology but parallel with it. Fiction does not follow psychology or adopt it. It works with the same material in a different way, simultaneously or in advance.

We could multiply examples or elaborate argument, but the point is plain. You are trying to measure wave-motions with instruments made to measure temperature or weight. You are trying to apply logic to material outside its scope. You are working backward from the product to a point from which the process did not and could not start. You are drawing a map which, although it may be full of detail and harmonious throughout, has no reference or relationship to the topography it pretends to describe. The source of fiction is not a theory of psychology or any other abstraction, but the relationship between the world of experience and the emotional organization of the individual novelist.

It is certainly true that some part of that emotional organization may be recovered for study. Not much but some. The origins of the pattern and the phase-transformations of the energies that it expresses are beyond the research of criticism. Psychology has so far provided only one instrument with which to study them, psychoanalysis, and that is an instrument which must be used in active cooperation between the subject and the analyst. Such a cooperation criticism cannot have. Nevertheless, by studying continuities of theme, problem, situation, emotion, and idea in the work of a writer, criticism may reach rough, rudimentary, and partial conclusions about the pattern of his emotions. There, and there only, criticism may profitably conduct a psychological inquiry.

Certainly it cannot profitably inquire what abstractions a writer uses in portraying character. Few writers try to use theories in such a way, and no writer can use them very long, very systematically, or very profoundly. Writers do not work in that way, and if they tried to they could not, for theory also becomes subordinate and instrumental to the emotional adaptation that creates literature. If criticism wants to study the conscious or unconscious phantasies, the day dreams, the fears, the compulsions, the emotional gradations of the individual writer, well and good. I don't think it will ever reach certainty but the effort is intelligent, for it takes into account the ways in which writers really act. This other effort is contrary to experience. The commonest weakness of literary scholarship is its ignorance of the individual writer. For the sake of our own intelligence, if for no other reason, we ought to try to lessen that ignorance—we ought not to add to it of our own initiative.

SCORES TO DATE

Basketball

Middlebury 35	McGill 26
Williams 45	Middlebury 34
Mass. State 46	Middlebury 26
Tufts 55	Middlebury 23
New Hampshire 50	Middlebury 45
Middlebury 36	Vermont 35
Colgate 45	Middlebury 23
Middlebury 32	Hartwick 29

Hockey

Middlebury 5	Northeastern 5
Middlebury 2	Union 2
Colgate 4	Middlebury 3
Middlebury 3	R. P. I. 1
Boston College 11	Middlebury 2
Clinton Hockey Club 4	Middlebury 1
Hamilton 3	Middlebury 1
Middlebury 5	M. I. T. 1

Indoor Track

Prout Games—Second to Northeastern, beating Amherst.
Millrose Games—Fourth to Maryland, Bowdoin, and Amherst.

NEW YORK DINNER

One hundred Middlebury men attended the annual dinner of New York alumni of Middlebury College held at the Yale Club, Friday evening, January 28.

President Moody and Coach Brown were speakers representing the College. Mr. Richards Vidmer, an outstanding sports writer, associated with the New York *Herald Tribune*, was special guest speaker. There were also short talks by John Kirk, captain-elect of this year's football team, and George Anderson, captain of last fall's team.

Motion pictures recently taken portraying a typical year of undergraduate life at Middlebury were shown.

The members of the committee in charge were F. P. Lang, '17, chairman; H.V. Brooks, '28; J. P. Kasper, '20, president, New York District, (*ex-officio*); D. D. Fredrickson, '25, toastmaster.

ALUMNI NOMINATE OFFICERS

Nominations have been made for five important offices in the Associated Alumni and members will be given an opportunity to register their choice by ballot later in the spring.

The three district presidents of Region II including the New Haven, Albany, and New York City districts, complete their terms of office in June and automatically become candidates, at this time, for the national presidency. Congressman Samuel B. Pettengill, '08, completes this year his five-year term of office as alumni trustee representing Region III, which includes the Buffalo, Washington, and Chicago districts, and is not eligible for re-election at this time.

The nominating committee makes the following nominations:

For National President—

R. H. WALCH, '13, Teacher, Crosby High School, Waterbury, Conn.

J. P. KASPER, '20, Executive Vice-President of R. H. Macy & Co., New York, N. Y.

P. E. BREWER, '31, Accountant, General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

For President of the New York City District—

H. E. HOLLISTER, '17, Dean, Rye High School, Rye, N. Y.

F. P. LANG, '17, President, F. P. Lang & Co., Brokers, New York, N. Y.

For President of the New Haven District—

R. W. HEDGES, '12, Principal, Warren Harding High School, Bridgeport, Conn.

H. C. FARWELL, '13, Teacher, The Taft School, Watertown, Conn.

For President of the Albany District—

S. J. THOMPSON, '23, Teacher, Nott Terrace High School, Schenectady, N. Y.

T. T. HENEY, '30, Lawyer, Albany, N. Y.

For Alumni Trustee from Region III—

L. T. WADE, '22, Lawyer, Hornburg, Andrews, and Wade, Olean, N. Y.

R. L. RICE, JR., '26, Lawyer, Tuttle, Rice, Stockwell, & Rice, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

BOSTON DINNER

The Boston Alumni and Alumnae Associations will hold their annual dinner at the Hotel Sheraton, on Saturday evening, February 26. The program includes talks by Pres. Paul D. Moody, Prof. J. G. Bowker, Miss Muriel K. Jones, '37, Secretary of the Alumnae Association, and Edgar J. Wiley, '13, Alumni Secretary. Movies portraying a year of college life at Middlebury will be shown.

The committee in charge for the Alumni Association is: Laurance W. Cluff, '14; George Dade, '15; Frederick L. Fish '16; Raymond F. Bosworth, '29; Alan W. Furber, '20; Harold D. Leach, '10; William M. Meacham, '21; Douglas F. Reilly, '36; Harlow F. Russell, '34; Carleton H. Simmons, '28; Clarence H. Bostford, '24, treasurer; and Michael F. Shea, '15, president.

The cooperating committee for the Alumnae Association includes: Evelyn Plumley Adams, '25; Jane Carrick, '28; Alice Littlefield Grose, '23; Beatrice Stevens McElwain, '25; Janice Alwill Jackson, '30; Helen Walters Bosworth, '29; Elizabeth Howard Gordon, '26; Mary Carrick, '34, treasurer; and Elizabeth Cady Simmons, '29, president.

ALUMNAE GUESTS

Owing to the crowded conditions in the dormitories of the Women's College it has become necessary to make the following regulation:

Until such time as more dormitory space can be reserved for guests, it will be impossible to take care of returning alumnae in a college dormitory unless advance reservation is made through a student, who will act as hostess, or through the Alumnae Office.

ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION

The Boston Alumnae Association held its first get-together on November 19, at the Boston Y. W. C. A. After a preliminary business meeting, Alan Furber, '20, Director of the Westminster Secretarial Schools, talked informally on "Choosing a Career," basing his talk on personal experiences and problems confronting him in the teaching profession. The Alumnae Christmas Tea was given on December 29, at the College Club on Commonwealth Avenue, for undergraduates of the College; forty-five alumnae and thirteen undergraduates attended this reunion. A musical program was presented by the daughters of Harriet Myers Fish, '16. Mr. James Singiser, '39, spoke about the newly-formed mixed choir and an extensive concert tour to be made in the early spring and to include, possibly, a Boston concert in March. The annual business meeting of the Association will be held on April 12, and officers for the coming year will be elected at that time.

The Hartford Alumnae Club held a rummage sale on November 20, and raised sufficient funds to warrant a scholarship to be awarded to an undergraduate for next year. Marjorie Cross Smith, '28, was hostess to twenty-four members at a "Pot Luck Supper" at her home on December 7. Undergraduates, prospective students, and their mothers will be guests at a tea planned by the group during the College spring vacation. Representatives of the College will speak.

A benefit bridge was held by the New York Alumnae Association at the New York League of Girls' Clubs on November 20. It is hoped that the money raised at this benefit may be the beginning of a scholarship fund from which a scholarship grant may be made to some deserving sophomore undergraduate from the New York district. At the first meeting of the new year, on January 19, Miss Anne Hodgkins spoke on "Hobbies," and made several unique comparisons on 'Descriptions of Curriculum Courses in College Catalogues." During the spring vacation the group plans to have a tea for alumnae, students, and admission applicants. The April meeting will be a luncheon to honor Dean Eleanor S. Ross.

The Christmas Tea of the Worcester County Alumnae Association took place at "The Oaks" on December 28, at which time Miss Muriel K. Jones, Alumnae, Secretary, spoke on current College activities. Forty tables of bridge were in play on January 15 at the homes of various members of the Club. The proceeds of this benefit will supplement the money already in the scholarship fund. On the afternoon of February 26, the Club will hold an informal meeting at the home of Miss Doris Ashworth, '22, in Leicester. Further plans include an April Fool's Day party and the annual spring luncheon to be held with the Boston Alumnae Association at the Worcester Country Club on May 14. Dean Eleanor S. Ross will be the guest speaker.

Twenty-seven alumnae of the Albany-Schenectady area met at the home of Emily Hobbs Thompson, '23, on January 9, for an informal get-together. Dean Eleanor S. Ross was the guest of honor. Miss Muriel K. Jones spoke on regional alumnae clubs. A spring meeting to greet undergraduates and high school students interested in Middlebury is tentatively scheduled for March.

MIDDLEBURY DINNER IN PARIS

Several Middlebury College faculty members, students, and alumnae renewed college acquaintances at a dinner in Paris on November 13, 1937, at "La Bouteille d'Or," Quai de la Seine. Among the twenty-six present were M. Andre Morize (Director of the Middlebury French Summer School) and Mme. Morize, Dr. Stephen A. Freeman (Dean of the French School) and Mrs. Freeman, M. and Mme. Ascoli, M. Mornet, and M. Robert Rey (former visiting professors of the Summer School), Professor Schinz (a Summer School faculty member in 1937) of the University of Pennsylvania, Mr. Wyman Parker, '34, and several Middlebury students now studying at the University of Paris.

Personal News and Notes of the Alumni

1854

EDWARD W. WILCOX observed his 103rd birthday December 30, 1937.

1886

MRS. J. A. DOREMUS (Belle M. Chellis), the first woman graduate of Middlebury College, died on November 30, 1937, at Aurora, Neb.

1891

DR. E. C. BRYANT. Winter address: 2147 Lambert Drive, Pasadena, Cal. Care of Dr. Albert de Forest Palmer.

1896

DAVID H. BLOSSOM is now located at Aberdeen, Idaho.

1898

HOMER L. SKEELS has been elected president of the Montpelier National Bank.

1900

MRS. SARA V. HATCH (Sara V. Mann). Address: 24 Walnut Ave., Weymouth, Mass.

MRS. ALEXANDER WADSWORTH (Alice M. Smith). Address: 402 N. C. St., Lake Worth, Fla.

BELLE E. WRIGHT. Address: 945 Park Ave., Rochester, N. Y.

1902

CHARLES A. VOETSCH-WALLACE. Address: 2 Corell Road, Scarsdale, N. Y.

1903

ELBERT S. BRIGHAM has been re-elected head of the National Life Insurance Company.

BERTHA M. KELSEY. Address: 55 Spear St., Quincy, Mass.

MRS. LOUIS C. SQUIRE (Elizabeth Salisbury). Address: 125 Kneppes St., Council Bluffs, Iowa.

1906

MRS. FRED R. PARMENTER (Mary E. Spencer) died in Springfield, Vermont, on October 28, 1937.

1908

MRS. JOHN MURPHY (June A. Roys). Address: Warehouse Lane, Rowley, Mass.

MRS. ROBERT W. PALMER (Vera P. Powell). Address: 36 Hilda St., Quincy, Mass.

1909

LYMAN TOBIN. Address: 52 East 62nd St., New York City.

RALPH B. DELANO is master of the Memorial High School, Boston, Mass. Home address: 499 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.

SOPHIA BELLE ANDERSON is teaching English in the West Haven High School, West Haven, Conn. Address: 175 Center St., Apt 4, West Haven, Conn.

1910

MRS. RALPH E. DAVIS (Edith S. Atwood). Address: U. S. Veterans' Hospital, Boise, Idaho.

1912

HARRY C. MCNAMARA died following an operation in December at Valatie, N. Y.

HARRY W. MACK is manager and superintendent of the West Lawn Farms at Johnson City, N. Y.

1913

BERNARD A. LEONARD is superintendent of schools in the Rye Neck Public School System and is located at Mamaroneck, N. Y.

1914

ALICE M. EASTON is in charge of the reorganization of the cafeteria in the department store of Sibley, Lindsay & Curr, of Rochester, N. Y. Address: 6 Rowley St., Rochester, N. Y.

MRS. VERNON T. DOW (Elizabeth Chalmers). Address: 135 Whiting Lane, West Hartford, Conn.

JESSIE M. GRAVES. Address: 6 King St., Attleboro, Mass.

1915

MRS. J. MOTT HOYT (Adelaide Ross). Address: Edgewater, Fla.

MRS. EDWARD TRIGGS (Myrtle H. Bain). Address: 920 Sweetzer Ave., Hollywood, Cal.

FANNIE O. GILL. Address: 10 Wilson St., Newburgh, N. Y.

1916

JAMES B. JONES is a statistician with Hendrickson Company. Home address: 130 West 195th St., New York City.

1917

ARTHUR T. VAUGHN has been appointed a Vice-President in charge of the National Sales Representation of the United Advertising Corp. with headquarters in its New York Sales Offices.

LETITIA E. CALHOUN. Address: 212 Pleasant St., Bennington, Vt.

MRS. CHARLES A. FORT (Hazel Harding) has a position as cataloger in the United States Department of Justice in Washington, D. C. Address: 5418 Kansas Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.

MRS. ELMER J. WEST JR. (Ruth F. Hall). Address: 15 Horicon Ave., Glens Falls, N. Y.

1918

DR. CHARLES J. LYON, chairman of the department of biology of Dartmouth College, is one of a number of scientists who have recently contributed chapters to "Biological Effects of Radiation," a volume prepared under the auspices of the National Research Council.

FORREST G. MYRICK is teaching in the History Department of the Montpelier, Vt., High School.

FRANCES M. PRAY. Address: Prince George Hotel, 5th Ave., and 28th St., New York City.

1919

HERMAN A. SWOBODA is proprietor of the Hanover Auto Sales Co. at Hanover, N. H.

ALICE W. WILSON is head of the Social Studies Department of St. Johnsbury Academy, St. Johnsbury, Vt. Address: 8 Cherry St., St. Johnsbury, Vt.

1920

MAURICE BINGHAM was married on January 6, 1938, to Miss Esther Parkhill.

MILTON M. HUNTLEY died February 12, 1937, at the U. S. Marine Hospital in Louisville, Ky., after an illness of about four weeks.

MARY E. BLISS. Address: 28 Central St., Gardner, Mass.

MRS. GEORGE B. WATTS (Elizabeth F. Ball). Address: 586 Ridgewood Rd., Maplewood, N. J.

MRS. C. H. AUSTIN (Ruby Bruffee). Address: Lancaster, Mass.

1921

GERTRUDE M. BRYANT. Address: 6 Quincy St., Worcester, Mass.

MRS. FRANCIS P. TOMPKINS (Ruth B. Johnson). Address: Fort Knox, Ky.

MRS. ROBERT S. AUSTIN (Florence Langley). Address: 118 Clark St., Newton Center, Mass.

MACLEOD L. DOUTHIT. Address: Petersham, Mass.

1922

JOSEPH L. LAVIN is president of the Lavin Advertising Company, Boston, Mass.

MRS. CAROLYNE H. REED (Carolyne Hayward). Address: Charlemont, Mass.

MRS. FLOYD A. MITCHELL (Mary E. Tilden). Address: United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.

MRS. G. L. RUSSELL (Katharine Burrage). Address: Care of U. S. S. Plunger, San Diego, Cal.

RENA C. DUMAS. Address: 1703 Monroe Ave., Rochester, N. Y.

MRS. HUBERT WILLIAMS (Frances McNamara). Address: 20 Magnolia Terrace, Albany, N. Y.

1923

EDWARD SIKORSKI is a chemist with the General Chemical Company of Cleveland, Ohio. Home address: 8102 Banerdale Drive, Parma, Ohio.

ROWLAND SHEPARDSON is associated with the Pan-Pacific Press Bureau. Address: 1002 Wilder Ave., Honolulu, Hawaii.

RUSSELL E. DUNCAN is a draftsman with the Colts Fire Arms Mfg. Co., Hartford, Conn.

ILBERT O. LACEY has been appointed works head of the disposal plant at Somerville, N. J.

AURA D. WELLS is a cataloger in the New York Public Library. Address: 79 Montague Place, Montclair, N. J.

MRS. HARLAN G. BROWN (Helen Abel). Address: 113 N. Wilmington, Raleigh, N. C.

MRS. LEWIS G. SEELEY (Edith Webster). Address: Bantam, Conn.

MRS. A. M. DUNCAN-WALLACE (Helen Bolton). Address: Hongkong Shanghai Bank, Ipoh, Federated Malay States.

Personal News and Notes of the Alumni

MARGARET E. LEE is doing graduate work in English at the University of Maine. Address: 74 N. Main St., Orono, Me.

1924

A son was born, December 7, 1937, to Mr. and MRS. PAYSON R. WEBBER (Mary E. Williams, '23) of 240 Grove St., Rutland, Vt.

The engagement of DONALD H. CRUIKSHANK to Miss Dorothy M. Hick has been announced.

DR. LESTER D. WATSON. Address: 191 Edge Hill Road, Milton, Mass.

DONALD F. WEEKES is teaching at Texas College of Agriculture and Mechanics, College Station, Texas. Address: 609 East 20th St., Bryan, Texas.

DR. STANTON A. HARRIS is a chemist with the research laboratory of Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, N. J.

MRS. BRADLEY R. HOUSTON (Margaret P. Brown). Address: 5 Mountain Rd., East Concord, N. H.

MRS. JOHN WRIGHT (Florence Bolger). Address: 64 Albemarle St., Springfield, Mass.

DR. SARAH MATSON BAILEY is a research associate at Radcliffe College.

1925

J. STAHL WOODHOUSE married Mrs. Dorohty G. Miller on November 24, 1937. Address: 84 Park Ave., Saranac Lake, N. Y.

HENRY HAPP, JR. is a salesman with the Macmillan Company of New York City. Home address: Lowell Ave., R.D. 2, Trenton, N. J.

LAWRENCE F. KILBRIDE. Address: 1408 Azalea Drive, Jacksonville, Fla.

The engagement of NATALIE G. HALL, '30, to PAUL W. BENEDICT has been announced.

IONE P. FELLOWS. Address: 26 Russ St., Hartford, Conn.

MRS. HENRY F. O. JOHNSON (Verna L. Scott). Address: 924 Oakmont Ave., Oakmont, Pa.

MARJORIE EAMES. Address: State Normal School, Gorham, Me.

ELEANOR M. SPRAGUE. Address: American University Hospital, Beirut, Syria.

MRS. A. J. DELARIO (Arline Marsh). Address: 33 Woodside Ave., Haledon, Paterson, N. J.

1926

DR. HENRY A. MILLER. Address: 1930 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

MILO W. LATHROP is a field representative for the United Office and Professional Workers of America. Home Address: 112 East 19th St., New York City.

MRS. JAMES M. GWIN (Helen Woodworth). Address: University of Maryland, College Park, Md.

CLARA E. PARK. Address: 24 Huntington St., Hartford, Conn.

MRS. HARALD TOPKEN (Helen Lindquist). Address: Berlin-Wannsee, Lohengrinstrasse 18, Germany.

1927

MR. and MRS. HILTON BICKNELL are parents of a son born December 6, 1937.

JOHN S. DINKEL is a district accountant for the General Electric Supply Corp. Address: 1188 Hope Ave., Columbus, Ohio.

KENNETH R. MILLER. Address: Radium Spring Hotel, Radium Spring, Colo.

RACHEL I. SPEAR is teaching Latin and ancient history in the Weston, Mass., High School. Address: 334 Boston Post Rd., Weston, Mass.

MARION L. GLYNN. Address: 13 WaterSt., Williamstown, Mass.

FRANCES BRISTOL married Albert Aldrich in November, 1937.

MRS. E. BRAYTON HUGUENIN (Ramona A. Brown). Address: Old Forge, N. Y.

MRS. H. THOMPSON STRAW (HILDA E. SMITH). Address: 812 E. Burton St., Murfreesboro, Tenn.

MRS. JAY A. QUICK (Ruth S. Jones). Address: 50–11 202nd St., Bayside, L. I., N. Y.

1928

MRS. JASPER A. SMITH (Emily Lobdell). Address: 1 Penshurst Court, Pullman, Wash.

LOUISE E. ROBINSON is the librarian in the Shattuck School Library, Faribault, Minn.

MRS. LAZELL A. BRAINARD (Miriam Waldron). Address: Williamburg, Mass.

MRS. E. DWIGHT HATCH (Helen E. Revere). Address: 212 Maple Ave., Mamaroneck, N. Y.

HELEN M. BAILEY has been granted a leave of absence from the Rutland, Vt., High School for graduate study in France. Address: Foyer de l'Etudiante, 1 Rue du vieux Temple, Grenoble, France.

MRS. WENDELL F. SMITH (Marjorie Cross). Address: 69 Bainbridge Rd., W. Hartford, Conn.

MRS. EARL H. SILLS (Dorothy E. Perry). Address: 1848 Jerome Ave., Schenectady, N. Y.

DONALD A. RAMSDELL is a member of the Psychology Department of the University of Alabama. Address: 405 19th Ave., Tuscaloosa, Ala.

1929

A son, Roland M. Smith, 2nd, was born to MR. and MRS. GILBERT M. SMITH on October 30, 1937.

MR. and MRS. Robert G. Klemm (Elizabeth McDermott) announce the birth of a son, David Gateley, on November 29, 1937.

MRS. FRANCIS E. DAY (Barbara Langworthy). Address: 130 Oak St., Plattsburg, N. Y.

MRS. NEAL WARD (Helen A. Haynes). Address: Hardwick, Vt.

MRS. GEORGE B. DODD (Margaret Brooks). Address: 10 Colony Drive West, West Orange, N. J.

MR. and MRS. RAYMOND O'NEILL (Carolyn Woodward) announce the birth of a son, Robert Raymond, on October 18, 1937.

RHODA F. SMITH. Address: 102 Fulton Ave., Hempstead, L. I., N. Y.

MILLICENT A. BARDSLEY. Address: 308 W. 30th St., New York City.

MARGARET B. DENIO. Address: 59 W. 8th St., New York City.

The engagement of CATHERINE E. HODGES to Mr. Charles W. Stolle has been announced.

1930

FRANCIS BALKUS married Miss Mary McGoldrick on November 26, 1937.

ROBERT B. COOK married Miss Eleanor F. Beach, November 24, 1937.

The announcement has been made of the engagement of JOHN O. CRAWFORD, JR. to Miss Edith G. Chandler.

MAURICE J. PAGE. Address: Apt. 6, 114 West 33rd St., Norfolk, Va.

The engagement of DR. GEORGE W. DAVIS to Miss Elizabeth Hayes has been announced.

CLARISSA PEIRCE. Address: Box 846, Greenwich, Conn.

Announcement has been made of the marriage of BEATRICE E. MORELL to Mr. Karl P. Fischbach. Address: Valley Falls, N. Y.

MRS. LEE D. DAY (C. Winifred Miller). Address: Berkley, Norfolk, Va.

MRS. and MRS. D. S. Walker (Thelma French) announce the birth of a son on October 27, 1937.

HELEN KENDALL married Mr. George Metger on June 19, 1937. Address: 220 N. Fairmount St., E. E. Pittsburgh, Pa.

MR. and MRS. DONALD MOODY (Janette Lewis) announce the birth of a son, Delnard, on January 18, 1938. Address: P. O. Box 256, Unionville, Conn.

1931

The engagement of Miss Celia S. Campbell to GERALD E. THAYER has been announced.

DR. CORNELIUS P. BRINK. Address: 633 Philadelphia Ave., Chambersburg, Penn.

FREDERICK H. WOOSTER. Address: 119 Pine Grove St., Springfield, Mass.

EDMUND C. BRAY is an instructor in physics and chemistry at the Stanton Preparatory Academy, Cornwall, N. Y.

MR. and MRS. JOHN KELLY (Catherine M. Wood) are parents of a daughter born November 21, 1937.

HELEN LEGATE is teaching Latin in the Roslyn Heights High School. Address: 134 Warner Ave., Roslyn Heights, L. I., N. Y.

E. FRANCES EVERETT is teaching mathematics in the Holton High School, Danvers, Mass. Address: 74 Elm St., Danvers, Mass.

MARY P. EVANS is doing advanced work in French at the Ecole Normale, Bourg-en-Bresse, France.

Personal News and Notes of the Alumni

DOROTHY S. HOWARD is secretary to the manager of the Hanover Inn, Hanover, N. H.

ELIZABETH OETJEN is teaching in the Chapel Hill School, Waltham, Mass.

MRS. WILLIAM EARLE NELSON (Harriet Dorman). Address: 96 Washington St., Brighton, Mass.

MR. and MRS. DAVID S. MACINTYRE (Madeleine Cote) announce the birth of a son, David William, on December 12, 1937.

MRS. PAUL COLLINS (Jilda Pacheco). Address: Bradenton, Fla.

MRS. HARRY B. HOWE (Ethel Rogers) is the Civic Hostess for Saginaw, Mich.

ELIZABETH J. CURRIER is an X-ray technician in the Worcester City Hospital, Worcester, Mass.

1932

CLARENCE A. LILLY is in the employ of the Liberty Mutual Insurance Co. at 10 E. 40th St., New York City. Home address: 14 W. 76th St., New York City.

KIRKLAND SLOPER is educational director of the 127th Co. C.C.C., Pittsfield, Mass. Address: 42 North St., Pittsfield, Mass.

CARL O. ANDERSON is production manager for Veider-Root, Inc., Hartford, Conn. Addres: 59 Garden St., Hartford, Conn.

HAROLD M. YOUNG is associated with the Aetna Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn. Address: 182 Collins St., Hartford, Conn.

DR. HARWOOD CUMMINGS. Address: Westfield State Sanatorium, Westfield, Mass.

HOWARD L. POTTER. Address: 409 Pine Ave., Niagara Falls, N. Y.

GILES E. CHASE is practicing law at Massena, N. Y.

FREDERICK W. HAYWARD is an assistant research chemist in the New York State Agriculture Experiment Station. Home address: 222 William St., Geneva, N. Y.

JOHN R. FALBY is associated with the Liberty Mutual Insurance Co. of New York City. Home address: 3018 Johnson Ave., Spuyten Duyvil, N. Y.

RUSSELL I. RAYNER is teaching at the North Quincy High School, Quincy, Mass. Home address: 133 Willow St., Wollaston, Mass.

JOSEPHINE P. SAUNDERS is a bacteriologist and serologist in the Woman's Hospital, Detroit, Mich. Address: 1205 Pallister St., Detroit, Mich.

CAROLYN PIKE is teaching French and English in the Howe High School, Billerica, Mass. Address: Concord Rd., Billerica, Mass.

BARBARA LANDIS is a correspondent for the *Plainfield Courier News* of Flemington, N. J.

MRS. GEORGE B. OWEN (M. Christine Jones). Address: 23 High St., Marblehead, Mass.

The engagement of MARIAN R. SINGISER to Mr. Edgar H. Van Santvoord has been announced.

ANNIE E. FULLER. Address: 17 Centre St., Watertown, Mass.

MR. and MRS. HARLOW F. RUSSELL (Evelyn Remick) announce the birth of a son on December 31, 1937.

1933

ELLY DELFS is engaged to Mr. Willy Heher of Hamburg, Germany. Miss Delfs is a German-English correspondent for Swift and Co. Address b/Peters, Hamburg 19, Eidelstedterweg 103, Germany.

JOAN C. ROWLAND is a medical social worker in the Grasslands Hospital, Valhalla, N. Y.

MRS. EUGENE P. SMYSER (Gladys E. Mountford). Address: Wayne Apts., Waynsboro, Pa.

VIRGINIA WHITTIER is a staff nurse in the Instructive Visiting Nurse Assn., Baltimore, Md. Address: 1716 Bolton St., Baltimore, Md.

RACHEL C. HEALD. Address: 170-09 84th Rd., Jamaica, L. I., N. Y.

ELIZABETH HUNT is the French instructor at the Lewis High School, Southington, Conn.

ELAINE UPDYKE is a bacteriologist in the Children's Hospital of Michigan. Address: 1421 Delaware, Detroit, Mich.

HELEN L. SHELDON married Mr. Harold W. Harrington on November 25, 1937.

BERTHA L. MCKENZIE is the ward instructor and assistant charge nurse teaching obstetrics in the Metropolitan Hospital, New York City.

MARY E. OMWAKE was married on July 1, 1937, to Dr. Donald C. Dearborn. Address: Catawba College, Salisbury, N. C.

LYLE E. GLAZIER is an instructor in English at Bates College. Address: 26 Mountain Ave., Lewiston, Me.

JOHN N. MCKEE. Address: Moriah Center, N. Y.

CLARK H. CORLISS. Address: 1829 Wyoming Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.

The engagement of Miss Eleanor A. Barrett to GILES N. MONTGOMERY has been announced.

CHALMERS H. DAY married Miss Amelia C. Wilson on November 26, 1937.

FREDERICK B. BRYANT has been appointed as an assistant district attorney by Thomas E. Dewey, District Attorney of New York County.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Helen C. Baer to KENNETH E. DODD.

CELIM I. GREEN. Address: 890 W. Madison Ave., Hyattsville, Md.

RALPH N. HUSE is a sales representative for The Buzza Company. Address: Hotel Bond Annex, Hartford, Conn.

DR. AARON W. NEWTON is an interne at Boston City Hospital.

ROBERT F. MCDERMOTT is a tire salesman for B. F. Goodrich Co. Home address: 1 Oak St., Sanford, Me..

A. GORDON IDE reported at a recent meeting of the National Academy of Sciences, in its discussion on cancer, of his and Dr. Warren's, of the University of Rochester, photography of "metastasis" a process by which "wild" cancer cells are carried from a tumor to other parts of the body, there to develop new growths.

JOHN T. RULISON is an artist with Brown and Tarcher, Inc., Advertising Concern of New York City. Home address: Apt. G42, 5101 39th Ave., Long Island City, N. Y.

1934

EUGENE G. HOYT is principal of the Sheldon High School at Sheldon, Vt. Mr. Hoyt was married on July 4, 1937 to Miss Elizabeth Leland of Cambridge, Mass.

DONALD C. MCKEE has accepted a position with the Travellers Insurance Company of Newburgh, New York, doing legal work and adjusting. Home address: 54 Grand St., Newburgh, N. Y.

NATT L. DIVOLL is connected with the law offices of Hugh H. Henry at Bellows Falls, Vt.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Elizabeth V. Currey to DOUGLAS E. HOWIE.

EVALD B. OLSON is an agent for the Connecticut General Life Insurance Company of Newark, N. J. Home address: 470 Park Ave., E. Orange, N. J.

LESTER H. LOVELL is a student at the Kirksville College of Osteopathy and Surgery, Kirksville, Mo. Address: 602 So. High St., Kirksville, Mo.

J. T. SCOZZAFAVA is in the sales department of B. F. Goodrich Co. Home address: 369 W. Kennedy St., Syracuse, N. Y.

DOUGLAS L. JOCELYN is principal of the high school at Montgomery, N. Y.

FRANCIS B. SPRAGUE is to become associated with his father in the undertaking and embalming business upon the completion of a course in embalming at the Renouard School of Embalming in New York City. He is still director of the Northern New York Chemical Co.

The engagement of Miss Emma Bauman to EDWARD ROLLER has been announced.

CHARLES N. DUBOIS has been appointed an instructor in English at Massachusetts State College.

RUSSELL ROOT is employed in the U. S. Patent Office. Address: 2015 Massachusetts Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.

MARGARET COLEY married Mr. Frederick B. Rawson on December 27, 1937. Address: Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N. H.

ELIZABETH GRIFFITH is home economics instructor in the Brandon, Vt., High School.

THAIS DE TRANSEHE married Mr. Michel Holavko on November 27, 1937.

MRS. JOHN G. LORD (Meriel Willard). Address: 13 Shepard St., Cambridge, Mass.

MRS. RUSSELL H. WHITE (Anna Tuthill) is in the public health department of the Providence District Nurses Assn.

Personal News and Notes of the Alumni

RUTH SELLECK is teaching home economics in the high schools of Pottersville and Chestertown, N. Y.

The engagement of ELIZABETH G. BROWN to Randall W. Hoffman, '37, has been announced.

HAZEL M. THOMAS married Mr. Everett L. Pitkin on January 15, 1938. Address: Summer St., Randolph, Vt.

MRS. WALTER H. FREEMAN, JR. (Lois Sheldon). Address: 224 Pearl St., Springfield, Mass.

MARION GOODALE is teaching in the high school in Chester, Conn. Address: Box 124, Chester, Conn.

RENA DOWNING. Address: 3 Edwards Square, Northampton, Mass.

1935

JOSEPH H. JACKSON is an assistant in the Philosophy Department of Brown University. Address: 84 Charles Field St., Providence, R. I.

PHILIP H. MATHEWSON is teaching at Lyndon State Normal School, Lyndon Center, Vt.

DONALD W. MILES is a teacher at the Country Day School in Scranton, Pa.

BENJAMIN M. HAYWARD, JR. is doing research work and drafting for the State Planning Board at Montpelier, Vt.

RICHARD D. HART is assistant secretary of the Zenith Powder Co., Inc., manufacturers of commercial explosives. Home address: Beavercreek, Oregon.

VAN BEUREN W. DEVRIES is enrolled in the National Law School at Washington, D. C. Address: 2230 California St., Washington, D. C.

MARY G. BALLARD is private secretary to the eastern manager of the Compton Publishing Co.

LOIS A. STUDLEY is teaching English in Aguas, Puerto Rico, under a government commission. Address: General Delivery, Aguas, Puerto Rico.

FRANCES CHAFFEE is the librarian and English teacher at the Sea Cliff, N. Y., High School. Address: 312 Carpenter Ave., Sea Cliff, N. Y.

ELIZABETH DELPHIA married Mr. Clyde Fiske, Jr. on November 12, 1937.

The engagement of MARY E. SEAVER to Mr. William C. Eichmann has been announced.

ALMA DAVIS is teaching Latin and French in the Unionville Joint Consolidated School in Kennett Square, Pa. Address: 117 Magnolia Ave., Kennett Square, Pa.

ANNA MIRANTE. Address: Via Cinque Giorante 17, Firenze, Italia.

MARY CLARK is private secretary to the director of the Welfare Federation for Orange and Maplewood, N. J.

DORIS L. HILLER. Address: 135 E. 50th St., New York City.

ROSAMOND ALLEN. Address: 104 Croydon Rd., Rochester, N. Y.

MR. and MRS. DAVID KNISKERN (Doris Tucker) announce the birth of a son, Robert, in December, 1937.

1936

MRS. DONALD W. EASLER (Carol Wheeler). Address: 73 Lexington Ave., Manchester, N. H.

BARBARA BINKERD has a position in the correspondence division of the Bureau of Adjustments of the R. H. Macy Co., New York. Address: 1 Christopher St., New York City.

MRS. BRYON McCOY (Louise Hubbard). Address: 175 Norwood Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

MARY A. WILLIAMS. Address: Frankfurt am Main, Arndtstr. 30/II, b/Eberlein, Germany.

The engagement of JEAN SAWYER to Mr. Edward L. Stasse, Jr. has been announced.

MRS. HILLES R. PICKENS JR. (Mary J. Kevan). Address: 4855 Harvard Ave., Montreal, Quebec.

VELMA SUTLIFFE is secretary to the president of the advertising firm of Redfield-Johnstone Inc. of New York.

KATHERINE D. CHAFFEE is teaching English and Latin in the Mendon, Mass., High School. Address: Elm St., Mendon, Mass.

The engagement of ELEANOR R. COBB to Mr. John C. Gibson has been announced.

PHYLLIS SANDERSON is a laboratory technician in the hospital in Winthrop, Mass.

VIRGINIA PHILLIPS. Address: 260 Wyoming Ave., S. Orange, N.J.

ELIZABETH LAWTON is teaching in the Beaver Country Day School, Chestnut Hill, Mass. Address: 50 Hereford St., Boston, Mass.

JANET HARTWELL is private secretary for Dr. S. C. Prescott, Dean of Science at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

ROSAMOND BISHOP. Address: 29 Third St., Newport, Vt.

AURETTA HANSON is employed in the Stenographic Bureau of the American Sugar Refining Co. of New York.

JAMES R. ELLIOTT is associated with the Yankee Network of Boston, Mass., as an assistant in production. Home address: 284 Newbury St., Boston, Mass.

EARL GOVE, JR. has entered the office of Judge Charles I. Button of Middlebury where he is studying law.

VICTOR N. SANBORN is teaching at New Boston, N. H.

PHILIP B. TAFT is associated with the Resinous Products Chemical Co. at Bridesburg, Pa. Address: 1214 Fillmore St., Frankford, Pa.

The engagement of DOUGLAS F. REILLY to Miss Josephine T. Files has been announced.

HENRY H. KIRWIN. Address: 354 Fellows Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

CARL LYON is employed by the Halcomb Steel Co. Address: Camillus, N. Y.

JOHN H. MARTIN is an agent for the Travelers Insurance Co. at Milwaukee, Wis. Home address: 920 E. Mason St., Milwaukee, Wis.

DOUGLAS T. HALL is connected with John W. Green & Sons, Inc. of New York and Danbury, Conn. Home address: 635 Forest Ave., Larchmont, N. Y.

ELIZABETH TRASK has a position as secretary for the editorial board of the publishing firm of Harcourt Brace and Co. of New York.

1937

RICHARD TAYLOR has been awarded a fellowship in the department of American Literature at Middlebury.

NATHANIEL T. SCOTT is enrolled in George Washington University Law School. Address: 1920 Eye St., N.W., Washington, D. C.

FREDERIC D. MANCHESTER. Address: 170 State St., Albany, N. Y.

RANDALL W. HOFFMANN is teaching English and French and coaching in Tilton Preparatory School in Tilton, N. H.

EDWIN A. VASSAR. Address: Putney, Vt.

HARRY B. HARRIS is a salesman for a steel concern located at 983 Main St., Hartford, Conn.

HERBERT ELLISON is doing office work and sales with Clancy D. Connell Agency of the Provident Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Philadelphia, located at 99 John St., New York City.

PAUL A. MYERS is a department store section manager with R. H. Macy & Co. of New York City. Home address: 1430 Midland Ave., Bronxville, N. Y.

LEWIS I. SHIPMAN is teaching at the Raymond Riordon School at Highland, N. Y.

WILLIAM C. WARD is a student at Pennsylvania State College. Address: 513 W. College Ave., State College, Pa.

DORIS I. RYAN is employed in the Home Service Department of the Worcester Gas Light Co. Address: 12 Circuit Ave., Worcester, Mass.

CHARLOTTE COLBURN is teaching in the Whitcomb High School, Bethel, Vt.

LOUISE H. RYAN. Address: 80 Marlborough St., Boston, Mass.

MIRIAM HODGES is doing research work for the Northeastern Laboratories of Boston, Mass.

EDNA M. MASKELL. Address: 237 W. 107th St., New York City.

The engagement of HELEN R. BARNUM to Mr. Jasper S. Streater has been announced.

DORIS HEALD is the language and music teacher in the Enfield, N. H., High School.

MRS. CHARLES E. BRITTON (Nancy E. Blanchard). Address: Kingsport, Tenn.

JESSAMINE HALE married Mr. H. Stewart Mensing on January 12, 1938.

MARJORIE BULKELEY has been appointed librarian of the West Winfield, N. Y., High School.

SOPHIE SAFIN has accepted a position as librarian in the Willimantic, Conn., Library.

NOTE—An account of the present activities of alumni who majored in Biology will be published in the June issue.